

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

WINTER 1997

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THE SOUTHERN
POVERTY
LAW CENTER

SPECIAL
YEAR-END
EDITION
1996

THE FACE OF TERRORISM

Assessing the Threat of
Anti-government Violence
in the United States

Aryan Republican
Army Leader
Peter Langan, in
a recruitment video

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INTELLIGENCE BRIEFS

A group that calls itself the Washitaw Nation has begun an intensive marketing campaign aimed at "sovereign citizens." Individuals who become citizens of the Washitaw Nation can purchase birth certificates (\$65), passports (\$200) and driver's licenses (\$100). Membership, which is open to anyone born on the North American continent, frees an individual from paying federal and state income tax, an article on the group's Internet site claims. Washitaw is also running ads in Patriot publications.

The Washitaw Nation claims to descend from "indigenous" North American people whose land was illegally taken from them by the Louisiana Purchase. In 1993, according to the group's propaganda, some 68,000 acres were returned to the living heir of the Washitaw Nation, thus reestablishing a sovereign nation within the boundaries of the United States.

Though the literature of the organization implies that the group is Native American, a Washitaw video features a lengthy presentation by the "Empress" of the group, as well as shorter speeches by two other members, all three of whom are black.

Washitaw Nation has established close ties with the Republic of Texas (ROT), which claims that the state of Texas was illegally annexed into the United States in the 1840s. ROT officials claim that their "treaty" with Washitaw Nation gives their movement international status and frees members from following Texas and U.S. laws. ROT vice president Stephen Crear gave a presentation on Washitaw Nation at a recent meeting

in Corsicana. Crear, who is black, told attendees he was the "liaison" between the Republic and Washitaw.

In November, federal authorities arrested D. Norville Calhoun and J. Ricardo Hernandez on bank fraud charges, according to a story in the Patriot publication *American's Bulletin*. One of the men was a member of the Republic of Texas while another was an official of Washitaw Nation, the story said.

Washitaw may also have ties to established black nationalist groups. The lengthy name of the Washitaw Nation empress includes the phrase "el-Bey," which is typically used by individuals associated with the Moorish Science Temple. Founded in the early 20th Century, Moorish Science Temple espouses a creed of black sovereignty. ▲

As the trial of accused Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh approaches, more information about his extremist interests is surfacing. An FBI interview with a security guard who worked with McVeigh in New York revealed that he frequently talked about the Christian

Identity religion, received book catalogs from the National Alliance's National Vanguard Books and read *The White Patriot*, a publication of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Investigators have long known about McVeigh's connection to the Patriot movement and his obsession with *The Turner Diaries*. McVeigh's phone records show a number of calls to National Alliance headquarters in West Virginia and to the Arizona state leader of the neo-Nazi group.

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Find out where the Washitaw Nation is and how it may be closer to home than you think!

This Washitaw Nation ad is appearing in Patriot publications.

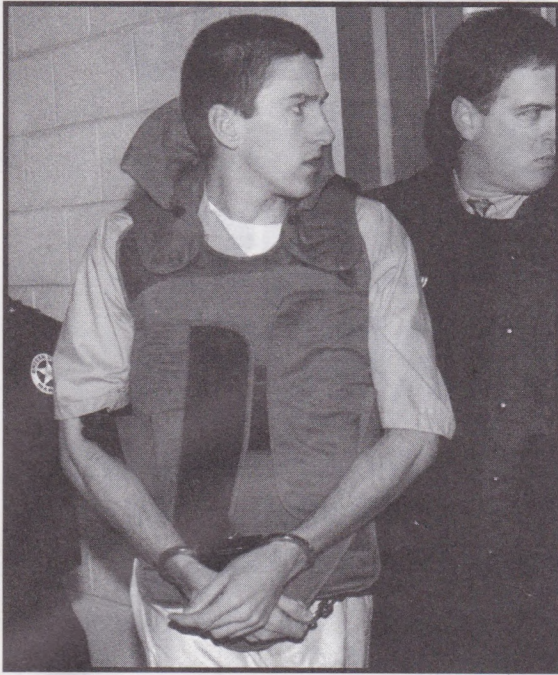
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Timothy McVeigh frequently discussed Christian Identity beliefs.

McVeigh goes on trial March 31 in Denver. The government says the case will take three to four months, but McVeigh's lawyer, Steven Jones, says longer. Jones is expected to present an alternate explanation of who blew up the Murrah Federal Building, killing 168 people. ▲

While church arsons were occupying the attention of the public in 1996, another equally insidious hate crime was raging, — a dramatic increase in the number of **crossburnings** in the United States. By year's end, Klanwatch had documented 51 crossburnings, up from 29 in 1995.

The incidents occurred throughout the United States. Blacks were most frequently targeted, including many who recently moved into predominantly white neighborhoods. Gays were also harassed by crossburners, as were bi-racial couples.

Crossburnings are historically associated with the Ku Klux Klan, but today these hate crimes are generally the work of individuals unaffiliated with hate groups. Their racist connotation makes them a powerful form of terror and one that deserves a forceful response from law enforcement. ▲

Florida Klan leader **John Baumgardner** took his message of racial separation to St. Petersburg days after the October riots in the city's black community. Baumgardner, who heads up the Florida Black Knights, appeared publicly with representatives of the Pan-African International Movement (PAIN), a black nationalist group based in Orlando.

Like many Klansmen, Baumgardner advocates an all-white society. But he has taken a different tact in



The Tampa Tribune

Members of the Florida Black Knights and the Pan-African International Movement demonstrated on behalf of racial separation after rioting broke out in St. Petersburg.

promoting his beliefs through his alliance with PAIN, which also advocates racial division.

In his newsletter, the *Florida InterKlan Report*, Baumgardner wrote: "If we could make one appeal to the rioters it would be to heed the call to separate or at least direct the rage against the real enemy. Burn down government buildings. Loot federal courthouses. Bring the system crashing down and we will help you. But beware, we intend to have a place in the sun and if you try to kill us (white separatists) we will surely kill you first." ▲

According to a letter from Aryan Nations leader **Richard Butler** to the organization's members, Ambassador-at-large Louis Beam has withdrawn from "active participation" in the organization because of poor health brought on by exposure to Agent Orange. A veteran of the white supremacist movement, Beam is credited with igniting the resurgence of Aryan Nations in recent years.

On a recent posting to his World Wide Web Site, Beam claimed that he was suffering medical problems as a result of his exposure to toxic chemicals during his Vietnam tour of duty.

Beam's departure comes amid a staff shakeup at the Aryan Nations headquarters in Hayden Lake, Idaho. Michael Teague is the new staff leader, replacing Jerry Gruidl who is now overseeing Aryan Nations' Internet site. Teague's wife Christian serves as secretary at the Idaho compound. The Teagues are from Arizona and are reportedly tied to longtime neo-Nazi Jeff Dissell.

"Extra expenses incurred from winter's onslaught," in the words of Butler, have forced Aryan Nations to cancel this year's Youth Congress, originally scheduled for April. Butler said in his letter that youth activities will be incorporated into the annual Aryan National Congress, scheduled for July 25-27. "We will have a local celebration for Adolf Hitler [on] April 20, a true hero of our race," Butler assured the faithful in his letter. ▲

YEAR IN REVIEW 1996



A new approach to negotiating with extremists led to the peaceful conclusion of the Freeman standoff.

With the public increasingly concerned about the threat of domestic terrorism, law enforcement authorities attacked political violence and subversion with a new seriousness of purpose in 1996. Federal agencies arrested scores of right-wing extremists and broke up clandestine groups plotting anti-government activity.

The emerging counter-terrorism strategy reflects the lessons that federal agencies have learned from the events of recent years. The Oklahoma City bombing dictated the need for aggressively dealing with the threat of violence. The tragic incidents at Ruby Ridge and Waco — which launched the modern militia movement — underscored the value of patience in confrontations with armed extremists.

Federal agents launched preemptive strikes on four major militia-based bombing conspiracies in 1996. In each of the cases, militia members were targeting government buildings or officials for attack. Critics accused the government of over-reacting, but the early action may have prevented another tragedy.

In Justus Township, Mont., the FBI laid siege to a compound harboring a group who called themselves Freeman. Wanted in connection with a fraudulent check scheme, the Freeman held out for 81 days before surrendering without bloodshed — a markedly different conclusion than at Ruby Ridge and Waco. The peaceful conclusion can be attributed to the FBI's carefully calibrated increase in pressure, the use of intermediaries sympathetic to the Freeman's cause (Bo Gritz, Charles

STRIKING BACK AGAINST TERROR

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TAKE ACTION AGAINST SUBVERSIVE VIOLENCE

Duke and Kirk Lyons) and the isolation of the group from others on the Right.

The Freeman arrests were part of a nationwide crackdown on the common-law court movement. Dozens of individuals accused of "paper terrorism" — filing bogus liens, fraudulent check schemes, issuing phony arrest warrants for public officials — faced federal and state charges, and many have already been sent to jail.

Information derived from the arrests in 1996 helped define the contours of anti-government activity in the country. Investigations of bank robberies and explosions in the Midwest and Pacific Northwest point to the existence of a terrorist underground, de-

centralized in structure but knit together by a religious commitment to overthrowing the government. This antipathy to American democracy is driven by a racist, anti-Semitic theology that envisions the establishment — by violence if necessary — of a white nation within the borders of the United States.

Some members of these groups adhere to the radical credo of the Phineas Priesthood: they

believe murder, kidnapping, armed robbery and counterfeiting are justified in the name of "God's law." Experts fear that the growth of religious-based terrorism could lead to more deadly incidents in the year ahead.

"This combination of religion and terrorism is not new, but has, until recently, been eclipsed by terrorism conducted by nationalist-separatist groups," according to Gary Perlstein, professor of criminology at Portland



Nukari/Lehtikuv Oy SABA

The bombing of Centennial Park in Atlanta remains the major unsolved incidence of domestic terrorism in 1996.

State University and author of several works on domestic terrorism. "Studies have shown that the combination of religion and terrorism increases the lethality of terrorist acts because there are fewer inhibitions on the wish to commit wide-scale violence."

There were some high-profile disappointments in the fight against domestic subversion in 1996. Still listed as possible cases of terrorism, though as yet unsolved, are the pipe bombing of Centennial Park during the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta and the 1995 explosion that derailed an Amtrak train in Arizona. The failure to make an arrest in the Olympic bombing case and the Richard Jewell fiasco undermined the credibility of the FBI, which had won plaudits for its handling of the Freeman standoff. Initially investigated as a terrorist incident, the crash of TWA Flight 800 appears to have been the result

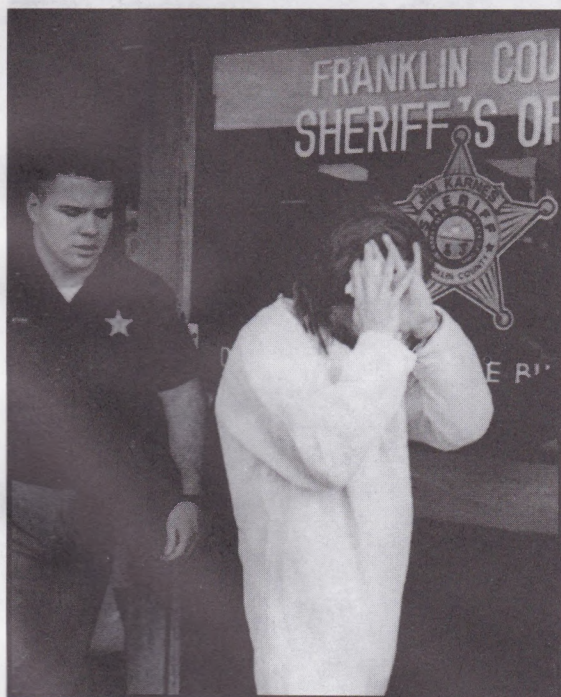
of a mechanical malfunction, authorities now say.

Congress continued to disagree over the proper response to anti-government violence. Members passed a bill that added 500 new agents to the anti-terrorism section in the FBI, but balked at additional measures that some experts feel are needed to counter violent extremists. They voted down expanded wiretap authority and a requirement that manufacturers tag explosive materials.

Scholars who research domestic terrorism suggest that conditions are ripe for incidents in the year 1997 (See stories, pages 10-13). Of particular interest is the approach of the year 2000, which has spawned a millenarian movement that foresees a total reshaping of the world by century's end. Perlstein: "I am concerned that some members might try to accelerate the transformation through acts of violence." ▲

KEY TERRORIST-RELATED EVENTS IN 1996

AP/Wide World Photos



ARA leader Peter Langan under arrest.

JANUARY 15 FBI arrests Richard Guthrie on charges that he robbed banks in seven Midwestern states. Three days later, authorities arrest Peter Langan on the same charges. Langan tells investigators that he and Guthrie are part of an underground faction called the Aryan Republican Army that seeks the violent overthrow of the U.S. government. Searches of their property turn up sophisticated weaponry and white supremacist literature from Aryan Nations and other hate groups. Two other ARA members, Scott Stedeford and Kevin McCarthy, are arrested in May. Guthrie and McCarthy turn state's evidence and provide information that helps con-

vict Stedeford on several of the bank robbery charges. (Guthrie was later found hung in his cell.)

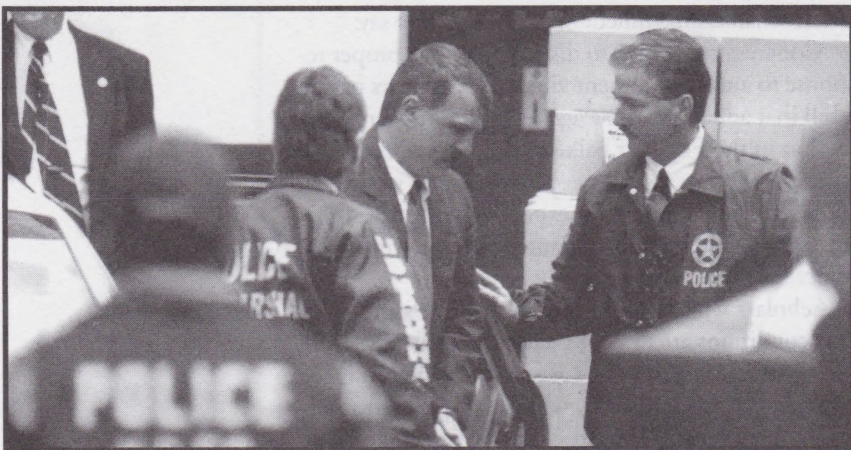
MARCH 25 Authorities arrest Freeman leader Leroy Schweitzer in connection with bogus checks, prompting an 81-day standoff at Justus Township in Montana.

APRIL 11 Authorities charge an anti-government activist with illegally possessing an explosive device after finding bomb-making materials on his property in Hood River, Ore. Among the items discovered are 460 pounds of the gel-type high explosive Tovex, 746 pounds of Anfo blasting agent and 15 homemade hand grenades. In October, Hamblin is convicted on the charges and sentenced to 44 months in a federal prison.

APRIL 24 The president signs a bill to increase funding for counter-terrorist activities. Later in the year, the FBI announces that it will double the number of agents assigned to combat terrorism.

• Ray Lampley, his wife and two others are convicted of plotting to blow up the Southern Poverty Law Center, the Houston office of the Anti-Defamation League, gay bars and abortion clinics. An FBI informant says later that Lampley's group was one of over a dozen cells operating in Oklahoma.

APRIL 26 Two leaders of the Militia-at-Large for the Republic of Georgia are charged with conspiracy to possess explosive devices after allegedly planning to construct homemade shrapnel bombs for distribution among militia members. In June, the purported leader of the militia's "special operations team" is arrested on charges of conspiring to possess bombs and having an unregistered destructive device. All three are convicted in November 1996.



FBI agents arrest Georgia militia leader Robert Starr on weapons and explosives charges.

MAY 20 A small bomb is detonated outside a Laredo, Texas, building where FBI offices are located.

JUNE 12 Federal jurors convict Patriot leader Gerald Henson on charges that he promoted and sold bogus money orders. Henson is a founder of United Sovereigns of America, one of the leading suppliers of books, forms and other documents used by common-law courts around the country.

JULY 1 Twelve members of an Arizona militia group called Viper Team are arrested on conspiracy, weapons and explosive violations. Ten of the 12 members plead guilty in December.

JULY 27 A bomb goes off in the early morning hours at Centennial Park in Atlanta, where Olympics-related activities are taking place. The bomb kills one bystander and injures numerous others.

JULY 29 Five members of the Washington State Militia, including leader John Pitner, and four common-law court adherents from Seattle are arrested on weapons and explosives charges. They are accused of conspiring to make and possess pipe bombs for use in a confrontation with the federal government. Trial was scheduled for January 1997.

AUGUST In the wake of the TWA crash and the Olympic bombing, several congressmen propose anti-terrorist legislation that would require chemical tagging of gunpowder and expand the government's wiretap authority. The effort fails.

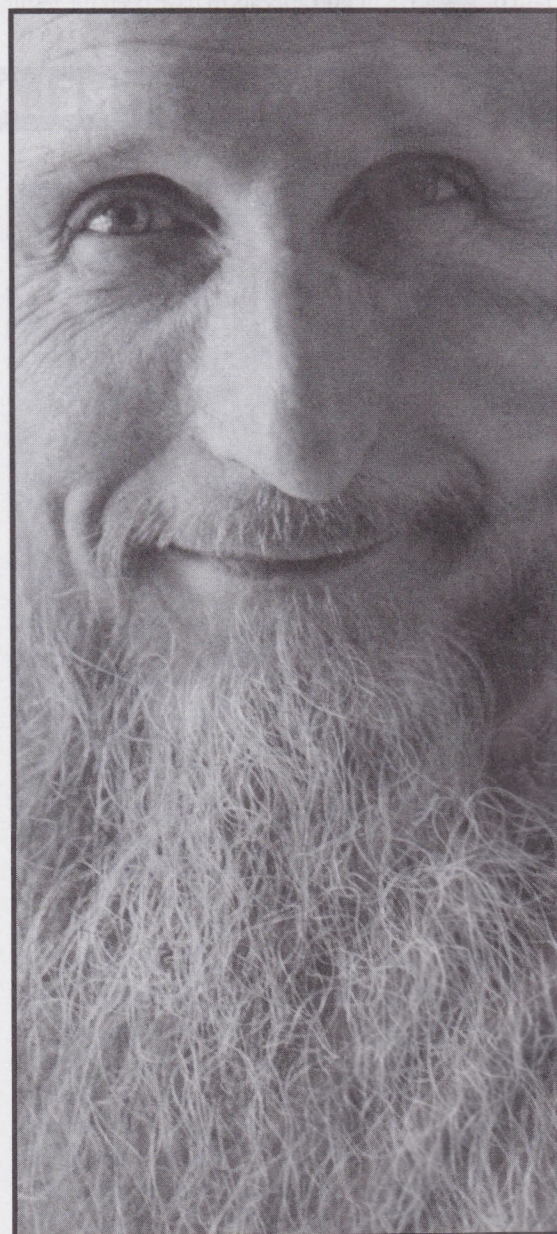
SEPTEMBER 18 In an interview on the CBS Evening News, convicted bank robber Walter Thody claims that some 200 people throughout the country—including African-Americans—are devotees of the Phineas Priesthood.

OCTOBER 8 Three men are arrested on weapons, explosives, robbery and conspiracy charges in connection with pipe bombings of a bank, a newspaper and

a Planned Parenthood clinic in Spokane, Wash. Documents left at the crime scene indicate that the suspects are Phineas Priests.

OCTOBER 11 Law enforcement authorities arrest seven men tied to a West Virginia militia group in connection with a plan to blow up an FBI complex near Clarksburg, W. Va. At least one of the plotters believed the facility would be the command center when the "new world order" moved against American citizens.

NOVEMBER 5 Concerned about their state's reputation for extremism, voters in Montana pass Initiative 123 that would make it easier to sue people accused of threatening or intimidating. The measure also bans filing of bogus property liens. ▲



Convicted bank robber Walter Thody claims that as many as 200 Phineas Priests are operating in the United States.

CROSSING THE THRESHOLD

THE INCREASING THREAT OF BIOCHEMICAL TERRORISM HAS SECURITY EXPERTS ON HIGH ALERT

A microbiologist with neo-Nazi connections has provided the extremist underground with a detailed blueprint for waging biological terrorism.

Larry Wayne Harris, 44, of Columbus, Ohio, claims that his self-published *Bacteriological Warfare: A Major Threat To North America* is designed to help readers survive a biological attack. But the scope and depth of information in the book also make it an effective do-it-yourself manual for mass destruction through biological terrorism.

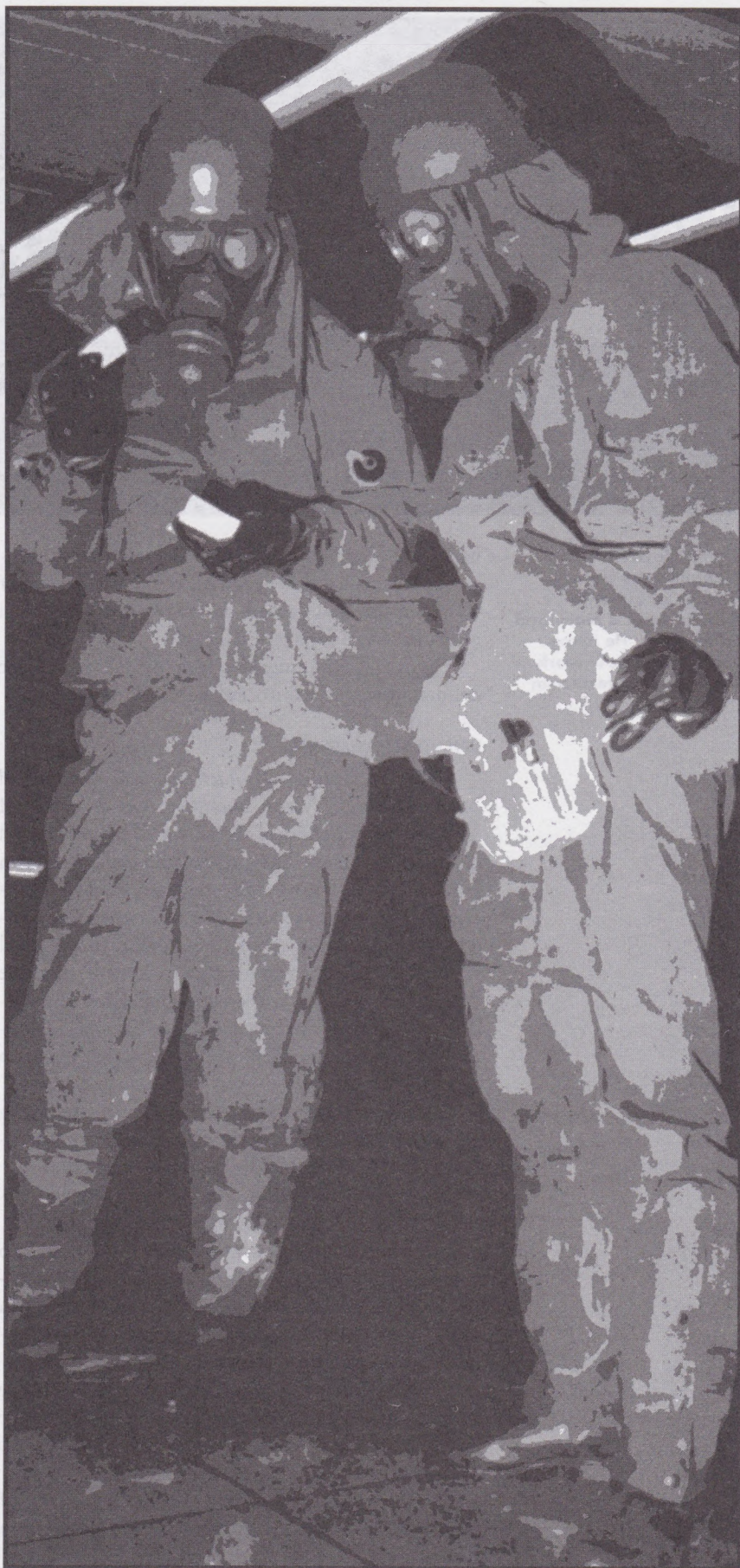
Publication of the book comes at a time when the Patriot movement is awash in rumors about impending biological warfare against Americans. Harris, a lieutenant in the Ohio chapter of Aryan Nations, actively promotes this theory.

Harris released his guide to plague warfare in late 1995 and is selling it for \$28.50 over the Internet and on Florida anti-abortion leader Jeff Baker's short-wave radio broadcasts. He plundered U.S. Army technical and field manuals for the material included in the book.

Bacteriological Warfare is a solidly researched — if sometimes bizarre — guide to the cultivation, retention and deployment of biological agents. The 131-page book provides extensive information on a host of deadly bacteria and the diseases they produce. Special focus is given to five potent biological agents: anthrax, bacillary dysentery, brucellosis, cholera and bubonic plague. Harris also includes detailed instructions for preparing the antibiotic terramycin, an essential substance in handling deadly biological agents in substandard laboratory conditions.

A former member of the National Alliance, Harris came to national attention in May 1995 after officials at a research laboratory became suspicious of his purchase of four vials of freeze-dried, bubonic plague cultures. They tipped off law enforcement agents.

Authorities soon determined, to their amazement, that the purchase and possession of this extremely virulent form of bacterium was not illegal. Federal prosecutors were able to charge Harris with three counts of mail fraud and one count of wire fraud because he



Action Press/SABA

The sarin attack on a Japanese subway by Aum Shinrikyo represented a dangerous escalation of biochemical terrorism.



Larry Wayne Harris bought three pure strains of bubonic plague from a Maryland laboratory. He is the author of a new work on biological terrorism

had given his Ohio employer's state lab permit number for a personal delivery to his home. In December 1995, he plea-bargained down to one wire fraud count in return for a guilty plea.

Harris told authorities he bought the bubonic plague cultures in order to concoct an antidote to the disease.

HEIGHTENED AWARENESS

The publication of *Bacteriological Warfare: A Major Threat To North America* comes at a time of heightened awareness of the threat of biological and chemical terrorism. The anthrax and sarin attacks in Japan by Aum Shinrikyo, a fanatical sect of anti-government zealots, have alerted security officials worldwide that the deployment of biological or chemical warfare agents into a populated area is not beyond the capabilities — or the will — of a small band of enterprising terrorists. "The attack in Japan has global implications," warned Yonah Alexander, an Israeli terrorism expert.

Counter-terrorism experts are currently conducting an intensive dialogue on biological and chemical attack. Their research highlights these dangers:

Biological agents can be delivered to a target in a variety of ways, some requiring minimal technical skills.

Bacterium and viruses can be easily introduced into a building's ventilation system with small aerosol canisters or simple insecticide sprayers. Dispersal of bacterium spores by explosive devices or high-powered rocket warheads is feasible. Effective mass destruction could be accomplished with a payload aboard a single-engine Cessna like the one that crashed into the White House in 1995. (In his book, Harris describes the Cessna 150 as an ideal craft for such a biological attack.)

"If one crazed amateur can violate the airspace of what is supposed to be the most secure building in America and leave his plane piled up a few feet below the President's bedroom, a dedicated terrorist can manage a successful airborne biochemical attack of

any major city in the country," says Michael Reynolds, senior intelligence analyst for Klanwatch.

Cultivation of a biological warfare agent does not require expensive equipment or a large space.

According to one specialist in the field, an investment of \$10,000 and a 15' x 15' room is all that is necessary to produce enough bacterium to satisfy the requirements of a national arsenal. Harris showed just how easy it is to obtain virulent bacterium through the mail. Viruses and toxins useful to the terrorist can just as easily be stolen.

"Approximately 1 million patients per year in the United States and Europe receive botulinum toxin injections as therapy for a variety of diseases," writes John F. Sopko, deputy chief counsel to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, in a recent issue of *Foreign Policy*. "These deadly toxins, as well as the research that supports their use, can easily be accessed by would-be proliferants or terrorists without attracting the attention of most intelligence sources."

Former Under Secretary of the Navy Richard Danzig observed in a January 1996 Institute For National Strategic Studies report, "The argument that chemical weapons are too difficult for most terrorists to manufacture was discredited when a CIA report concluded that clandestine production of chemical and biological weapons for multiple casualty attacks raises no greater technical obstacles than does the clandestine production of chemical narcotics or heroin."

Small quantities of biological agents can be lethal.

Of these, the most deadly is anthrax. One gram of this deadly organism produces 1 trillion spores — an amount equivalent to 100 million lethal doses, according to the Institute for National Strategic Studies report.

Law enforcement faces extraordinary difficulties in solving biological and chemical terrorism cases.

"The alternative delivery methods for deploying biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction usually leave few clues to identify who is responsible," writes Sapko in his *Foreign Policy* article

The apocalyptic outlook of many terrorists today makes such attacks much more likely. "Past assumptions that those in possession of weapons of mass destruction are rational, informed opponents who calculate the risks and benefits before using such force do not apply when these groups are driven by 'divine intervention,' messianic leadership, or suicidal instincts," writes Sapko.

THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

In the preface to his book, Harris recounts a fantastic tale of a 1993 encounter with a female Iraqi microbiologist at the Ohio State library. Harris writes that this woman — called "Mariam" — was a member of a terrorist band preparing to unleash biological attacks in the United States "some time in the next few years."

Harris continues to spread this story of the “coming biological attack against U.S. citizens” through video and audio tapes that are sold in the January 1997 issue of *The Patriot Report*, published by Identity proselytizer George Eaton. According to Harris, Iraqi agents are already in place throughout the country ready to strike urban areas with plague and anthrax.

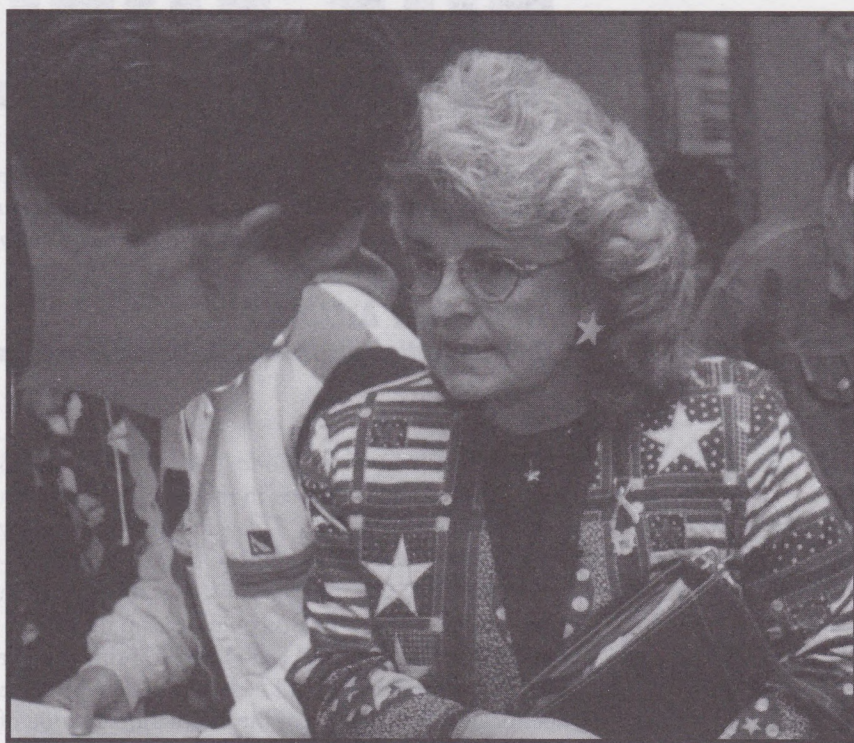
The Patriot movement today is rife with propaganda about an impending biological attack on American citizens, possibly launched by the federal government itself. This campaign ominously echoes a propaganda blitzkrieg launched by Patriots and militias in the months before the Oklahoma City bombing. By April 19, 1995, extremist publications, fax networks and meetings were saturated with dire warnings that “something big” was about to happen — an operation the New World Order in Washington, D.C., would carry out and then blame on Patriots. “Today, the Patriot propaganda machine has laid the groundwork for blaming an incident of biological terrorism on the American government,” says Klan-watch’s Reynolds.

Harris and an ad hoc group of writers and quasi-scientists, including former U.S. Army nurse Joyce Riley, are promulgating a theory known as “The Gulf War Syndrome Cover-Up” that has gained widespread credence in the Patriot movement. They claim that the U.S. government and the Pentagon deliberately exposed American troops in the Persian Gulf War to biological agents which then produced the mysterious malady afflicting veterans of the conflict. Gulf War Syndrome is just one phase of a plan to reduce the U.S. population through biological attacks on an unwitting public — especially Patriots — and leave the survivors under the yoke of the New World Order, they further assert.

One of the earliest versions of this propaganda appeared in a confidential memo circulated to Aryan Nations members nationwide in mid-1995. The four-page document charged that an “extremely contagious biological agent was transferred directly to Iraq who (sic) used it on our troops during Desert Storm.”

The Aryan Nations letter claimed this was done “under the watchful eye of the [Z]ionist occupied government.” Furthermore, according to the neo-Nazi missive, “transmission to the civilian population is very much to be taken for granted in the furtherance of a Z.O.G. population control program.”

To bolster his credibility, the Aryan Nations writer appended a portion of a letter from Garth Nicholson, a Houston-based research scientist whose questionable theories on the Gulf War Syndrome are a cornerstone of the Patriot propaganda campaign. Nicholson charges that “HIV-1 (the AIDS virus) was one of approximately 10 such viruses constructed at Ft. Detrick, Md., as biological weapons and field tested in Africa and Haiti. Unfortunately, the experiment got



Former U.S. Army nurse Joyce Riley claims that the government deliberately exposed American troops in the Persian Gulf War to biological agents.

out of hand.” Nicholson’s version of AIDS fits well within the extremist right’s “AIDS cover-up” conspiracy that has been hawked for years by Patriot and racist newspapers.

Since January 1995, Identity news media including *The Jubilee*, Aryan Nations’ *Calling Our Nation* and Dave Barley’s *America’s Promise* have joined with other extremist right publications like Militia of Montana’s *Taking Aim*, *The Spotlight*, *The American’s Bulletin*, *Anti-Shyster* and *The Free American* in a massive fear-mongering campaign warning of “biological genocide” at the hands of the federal government. The articles in these publications are nearly identical. The same material can be found on the American Patriot Fax Network, short-wave broadcasts, videos, and at Preparedness Expos and Identity meetings.

Extremists on the Right have long flirted with biological and chemical warfare against U.S. targets. Federal agents found 33 gallons of cyanide when they invaded The Covenant, The Sword and Arm of the Lord compound in northwestern Arkansas in 1985. CSA leader James Ellison said he and extremist Bob Miles had discussed poisoning municipal water supplies. Four members of the Minnesota Patriots Council were convicted in 1995 of conspiracy to use the deadly toxin ricin to kill federal agents and law enforcement officers.

The overheated discussion of this issue in the Patriot underground and the availability of manuals like *Bacteriological Warfare* puts the threat level in this country at an all-time high. Says Reynolds, “It is only a matter of time before some unknown ‘cell’ of zealots strikes a government facility or civilian community with home-grown biological or chemical agents.” ▲

THE FUTURE OF TER

Klanwatch asked several of the nation's most prominent students of terrorism to provide their assessment of the threat of subversive violence in the United States today. Their essays highlight the changing tactics of anti-government groups and the dangers posed by new technologies and political alliances.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE

The Internationalization of Domestic Terrorism

by STEPHEN SLOAN

The bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993 signaled a new chapter in the annals of terrorism in the United States. The act affirmed the reality that America was not immune to massive terrorist attacks. Perhaps even more ominous was the realization that international terrorists could develop the organizational and operational capabilities to "bring the war home" to American soil. The bombing heralded the pernicious development of the internationalization of domestic terrorism.

As a new year unfolds, we may well witness a variant to that development — the emergence of what one senior law enforcement official has called "seamless terrorism," where the line between foreign and domestic terrorists operating within the United States may be blurred, or even become invisible. Foreign and domestic terrorist groups could well enter into a dangerous marriage of convenience in which they share intelligence through the Internet, form clandestine

infrastructures and develop the capability to engage in joint operations in the U.S. A marriage of convenience may also take place in which one group manipulates another without its knowledge, or one group contracts out to another as a terrorist mercenary force.

This short-term union would likely be fueled by a shared hatred of the United States government: in the case of domestic groups, the animus stems from the view that authorities are infringing on their rights; foreign groups perceive Washington to be the major enemy of their effort to seek their own versions of liberation based on the most primordial loyalties. These "True Believers," whether home-grown or foreign-based, may also manifest the intolerance and justification for violence employed by religious extremists of different faiths. They may act with a self-righteousness that negates any concern about public opinion and consequently not be selective in their choice of targets since they have declared a war against all.

With the absence of constraints, these groups may initiate a new and even more lethal phase in domestic terrorism, a phase which began on March 20, 1995, when a Japanese cult — the Aum Shin-rikyo — engaged in a sarin gas attack in the Tokyo subway. Mass or "super-terrorism" in the form of chemical, biological and nuclear attacks now pose an increasingly lethal threat to an American public still traumatized by the bombing of the World Trade Center and the Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

This assessment does not downplay the possibility of increased resort to threats and acts of "conventional terrorism" and mass or "super terrorism" by small domestic extremist groups who act independently in the pursuit of their violent agendas. It does however forewarn of a possible unholy alliance of foreign and domestic groups who may have the motivation and capability to jointly conduct operations which could result in massive loss of life. ▲

Stephen Sloan is professor of political science at the University of Oklahoma. He is the author or co-author of numerous books and articles on the subject of terrorism, including Historical Dictionary of Terrorism.

The Oklahoma City bombing typifies the new "super-terrorism."



Lester Bob Larve/Sigma

TERRORISM IN THE U.S.

AP/Wide World Photos



The 1995 bombing of a section of track that caused the derailment of an Amtrak train may reflect tactical changes in the anti-government movement

PURSUE THE TERRORIST Changing Legal Strategies

by BRENT L. SMITH

Terrorist tactics have changed markedly over the years to counter the investigatory and prosecutorial strategies developed by governmental authorities. Three current incidents of suspected right-wing terrorism (the Arizona train derailment, the Oklahoma City bombing and the Olympic bombing) may reflect tactical changes intended to minimize the civil and criminal liability of group members. Dubbed "leaderless resistance" by Louis Beam, this new organizational model is an outgrowth of the dismal failure of the "war in '84," which led to the wholesale arrests and convictions of right-wing terrorists from 1984 to 1988, as well as the seditious conspiracy trial of right-wing leaders in Fort Smith, Ark. in 1988.

"Leaderless resistance" will make it more difficult to continue to use the type of investigatory strategies which were so successful against the extreme Right during the 1980s. Use of the model has two major implications for investigators and prosecutors. First, longer periods of time will be required to infiltrate militant groups and violent underground cells. That demand will conflict with the Attorney General's guidelines for federal terrorism investigations that require the establishment of a criminal predicate in a specified period of time or else investigations must be halted.

Second, the model may preclude the creation of major racketeering, RICO, and seditious conspiracy cases of the type that dominated prosecution of the extreme Right in recent years. Such cases were more viable during the 1980s when the national networking and recruiting strategies of the extreme Right made it

easier to infiltrate these groups. Once arrested, members of these groups turned state's evidence in droves: the "Silent Brotherhood" was anything but silent once arrested. But the "silence" emanating from the investigation of the Arizona train derailment and the Olympic bombing, as well as the silence of the alleged perpetrators of the Oklahoma City bombing, are ominous warnings of the prosecutorial difficulties posed by utilization of a cellular model.

The federal government has learned a great deal about responding to terrorism, however, and there is cause for optimism. Congress avoided the pitfall of trying to create a crime of "terrorism" when it passed the Antiterrorism Act of 1990. The law provides for enhanced sentencing for terrorists based upon target selection rather than the constitutionally questionable issue of political motivation. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols will be among the first to be tried under these statutes.

Also, the use of "leaderless resistance" may force federal investigators and prosecutors to resort to charges involving "common criminality" rather than the use of "terrorism-specific" statutes. Rather than undermining terrorism cases, however, this approach has numerous benefits. First, it avoids dramatizing the political motives of the terrorists through the use of "presumed" or "strict liability" statutes that do not require proof of intent. Political motive, that bottomless quagmire for prosecutors, does not even have to be raised. Second, despite the utilization of federal sentencing guidelines intended to minimize disparity in sentencing, terrorists convicted of "traditional" crimes find themselves sentenced, on average, to three times the length of sentences given nonterrorists convicted of the same offenses.

The change in right-wing tactics may necessitate a further shift in investigative and prosecutorial strategies in the years ahead. Currently, the Attorney General's guidelines specify that terrorism investigations are concerned with "entire enterprises rather than individual participants and specific criminal acts." As such, conviction of the actual perpetrators of terrorist incidents is secondary to dismantling the organization that spawned the violence. But "leaderless resistance" and public demand for the punishment of the actual perpetrators of particularly heinous terrorist incidents, like Oklahoma City, may impede the ability of federal officials to implement this approach. ▲

*Brent L. Smith is professor and chair of the Department of Justice Sciences at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He is the author of **Terrorism in America: Pipe Bombs and Pipe Dreams** and has written on terrorism in a number of scholarly journals.*

The change in right-wing tactics may necessitate a shift in investigative and prosecutorial strategies in the years ahead.

DOMESTIC RIGHT WING TERRORISM *An Analysis of the Threat*

by FRANK J. CILLUFFO and CURT H. GERGELY

While U.S. interests abroad have long been a favorite terrorist target, we have not had to cope with large-scale subversive violence at home. In the aftermath of Oklahoma City, it became clear that the sanguinity we had grown accustomed to over the years was no longer tenable or prudent. The growth of the domestic terrorist threat has coincided with the emergence of extreme right-wing organizations such as the Patriot and militia movements, and Christian Identity groups advocating the violent overthrow of the government.

Future trends for domestic terrorism cannot necessarily be discerned from current activities. Exacerbating the situation is the fact that terrorism tends to germinate within small cells that, in this case, would make it very difficult to discern incipient violence against the backdrop of the larger movement. Nevertheless, we fear that the Patriot Movement poses a significant threat to our nation's security, for these reasons:

Right-wing extremists have demonstrated a propensity to engage in indiscriminate violence to achieve their goals. The recent arrest of individuals attempting to develop biological weapons suggests that these groups

may be willing to engage in attacks that could cause mass casualties. Similarly, domestic groups have shown an increased interest in attacking basic infrastructure systems such as telecommunications networks, pipeline systems, railroads and the electric power system. The information and materials necessary to conduct extremely damaging attacks are available to terrorists and, depending on the facility attacked, could result in sustained outages effecting large population areas.

Right-wing extremists have devised a long-range strategy for terrorist attacks. Militias have developed sophisticated intelligence collection capabilities for acquiring targeting data on key infrastructure elements, military storage facilities, and the whereabouts of local and national leaders. These groups are forging loose alliances to share this information and to engage in joint operational planning.

Sophisticated communications networks are linking like-minded but geographically dispersed groups. Right-wing extremists are very skillfully using the Internet for covert communications, intelligence dissemination, operational planning and propaganda activities. (There are now 70 World Wide Web pages and 150 Usenets openly associated with Patriot or Identity groups, as well as clandestine Internet networks, protected by robust encryption.). Taken together, these assets provide an invaluable venue for

Militias have developed sophisticated intelligence collection capabilities for acquiring targeting data on key infrastructure elements.

POSTMODERN TERRORISM *The Threat of Cyberwarfare*

by WALTER LAQUEUR

(Excerpted from "Postmodern Terrorism," by Walter Laqueur. Reprinted by permission of Foreign Affairs, September/October 1996. Copyright 1996 by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.)

Society has become vulnerable to a new kind of terrorism, in which the destructive power of both the individual terrorist and terrorism as a tactic are infinitely greater. Earlier terrorists could kill kings or high officials, but others only too eager to inherit their mantle quickly stepped in. The advanced societies of today are more dependent every day on the electronic storage, retrieval, analysis and transmission of information. Defense, the police, banking, trade, transportation, scientific work, and a large percentage of the government's and the private sector's transactions are on-line. That exposes enormous

vital areas of national life to mischief or sabotage by any computer hacker, and concerted sabotage could render a country unable to function. Hence the growing speculation about infoterrorism and cyberwarfare.

An unnamed U.S. intelligence official has boasted that with \$1 billion he could shut down America. What he could achieve, a terrorist could too. There is little secrecy in the wired society, and protective measures have proved of limited value: teenage hackers have penetrated highly secret systems in every field. The possibilities for creating chaos are almost unlimited even now, and vulnerability will almost certainly increase. Terrorists' targets will change: why assassinate a politician or indiscriminately kill people when an attack on electronic switching will produce far more dramatic and lasting results? The switch at the Culpepper, Va., headquarters of the Federal Reserve's electronic network, which handles all federal funds and transactions, would be an obvious place to hit. If the new terrorism directs its energies toward information warfare, its destructive power will be exponentially greater than any it wielded in the past — greater even than it would be with biological and chemical weapons. ▲

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A cell of Phineas Priests is charged with bombing a Planned Parenthood office in Spokane, Wash.

Dan McComb/The (Spokane)Spokesman Review

command and control and propaganda dissemination, especially in the event of an armed conflict. The ability to rapidly pass information on a worldwide basis from sophisticated headquarters to scattered clandestine cells provides terrorists with opportunities never dreamed of in the past. These "virtual" safe havens also aid fundraising and recruitment and even provide a sense of belonging — reaffirming shared, albeit aberrant, attitudes.

A wide range of weapons is available to right-wing extremists. Militia members have been apprehended with sophisticated night-vision equipment, scanners for monitoring local and federal law enforcement, automatic weapons, high explosives, encrypted radios and chemical-protection equipment.

Taken together, these trends warn of a drastically increased threat from domestic terrorists. Elected officials face a difficult challenge: how to strengthen law enforcement, which is the most effective shield against domestic terrorism, while maintaining our personal liberties. ▲

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SOURCES OF TERRORISM A Hierarchy of Probability

by WILLIAM H. EUBANK

Terrorism will occur next year in the United States. Who or what then are the most likely terrorists and forms of terrorism?

Foreign governments are the least likely source. The consequence of state-sponsored terrorism, particularly if applied to targets in the United States, is direct retaliation that governments would seek to avoid. Any state terrorism against the United States, domestically or internationally, would necessarily be the result of a very deliberate and calculated policy and, given the consequences, unlikely.

The next most likely perpetrators of terrorism are those who feel that they can in some way affect United States policy and/or bring attention to a cause. Here the most likely sources are groups of individuals who are dedicated to an issue and want to draw attention to it with some spectacular event. Well-organized terrorist groups, probably international in character such as Hamas or Tupac Amaru, are likely candidates, as are domestic groups such as the militias or radical environmentalists.

An even more likely scenario is terrorism that is carried out by marginalized and frustrated individuals seek-



AP/Wide World Photos

William J. McCranie Jr. is escorted out of a Georgia courthouse after being charged with conspiracy to possess unregistered explosive devices

The most likely "terrorists" are those who act on a lark, in an unwitting and random manner.

ing to protest the flow of events, such as followers of the right-to-life movement, opponents of federal land management policies in the West, or those opposed to technological progress, like accused Unabomber Theodore Kaczynski. Domestic policies that directly threaten traditional ways of living will provoke some to action. In the United States the most likely policies to do so are environmental and social. This will probably occur on a more or less continual basis. The recent bombings of abortion clinics are examples of this phenomenon.

Finally, the most likely "terrorists" are those who act on a lark, in an unwitting and random manner — the individual who vandalizes a black church on a dare or sets off a pipe bomb out of curiosity. Though this is not terrorism in its ordinary sense, it should be thought of as such. Either the target (the church) or the tactic (a bombing), or some combination of both, mimic typical acts of terrorism. The result is an increased level of fear and concern among the populace. Because there is no underlying coherent political motivation, such incidents are usually treated as an ordinary crime. This type of terrorism is the one that will most frequently recur in 1997, possibly on a weekly basis. ▲

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Skinhead leader John Tague was arrested for allegedly killing a Massachusetts man during a Halloween party.

For several months in 1996, a gang of Skinheads harassed the residents of the Boston suburb of Franklin. In October, their obnoxious behavior turned deadly.

A half-dozen members of the unnamed group showed up uninvited at a pre-Halloween bash in the neighboring town of Norfolk. The Skinheads mingled with the guests for several hours but were shown the door after they began drawing swastikas on their hands. They promised to return and did — with reinforcements.

Amid shouts of “you’re gonna die,” over a dozen members of the group invaded the party, wielding knives, chains, pipes, an ax handle and a broomstick, according to police and media reports. The Skinheads directed most of their rage at 22-year-old Jayson Linsky, the young man who had originally ousted them from the party. After Linsky was knocked to the ground, the leader of the group — a longtime Skinhead who had moved to the area from the Midwest after serving jail time for rape and robbery — straddled the victim’s beaten body and allegedly stabbed him nine times, according to police. Linsky died in the arms of his fiancée.

The brutal melee in Norfolk capped a year in which Skinheads were implicated in a number of cases of assault, battery, vandalism and harassment in Massachusetts. The occurrences were especially worrisome to hate crime experts in the area because Skinheads traditionally have been less active in the Northeast than in other parts of the country.

The situation in Massachusetts is merely one instance of a nationwide upsurge in alleged Skinhead activity. Researchers at Klanwatch have documented 51 crimes attributed to Skinheads in 1996, up from 29 in 1995. Law enforcement officers and human relations officials in communities throughout the United States are reporting the reappearance of large numbers of Skinheads in their communities. The young toughs are

SKINHEAD VIOLENCE

‘IT’S COME BACK AGAIN’

KLANWATCH DOCUMENTS A DRAMATIC INCREASE IN ACTIVITY BY YOUNG RACIST GANGS

being blamed for criminal activity ranging from vandalism to murder.

Klanwatch identified 37 active Skinhead groups in 1996, up from 30 in 1995. A Skinhead group must have a name, the semblance of an organizational structure and adhere to white supremacist philosophy to be included on the list of active hate groups. (See page 19.)

The Skinhead group count is only one measure of activity by young racists. Many young Skinheads are aligning themselves directly with adult white supremacist groups like the National Alliance and Volksfront. Others are adopting the philosophy of the Skinhead movement, but foregoing its traditional clothing and hairstyles to avoid police scrutiny. White supremacist leaders have long urged this tactic.

A LITANY OF CRIME

The upsurge in Skinhead-related violence in 1996 reverses the trend of recent years when hate crime experts noted a marked decrease in activity by young racists. For example, law enforcement officials say that Skinhead activity in Portland, Ore. — once the center of the culture in the United States — was practically non-existent for the last three years but began reoccurring in summer, 1996. A news media source in central Oklahoma reports that Skinheads have been reappearing on the streets of Tulsa, after being absent for several years. After noting increased movement of young racists in the city’s suburbs, officers in Sacramento, Calif., are on alert for possible Skinhead violence. “It’s come back again,” says Officer Angel DelGadillos, intelligence officer for the Sacramento Police Department.

The problem is especially acute in California where Skinheads have been accused of crimes in virtually every part of the state, from suburban Los Angeles to the rural counties of the north. Other areas reporting a heightened degree of Skinhead activity include the Pacific Northwest, the Rocky Mountain States and

the Midwest, especially Wisconsin. The more notable incidents in 1996 included:

- In the Antelope Valley area of suburban Los Angeles County, Skinheads have been blamed for a number of attacks on blacks. Skinheads were accused in the stabbing of a black teenager and the machete attack on a high school student whose family had fled to the suburb to escape inner-city violence in Los Angeles.

- In Huntington Beach, Calif., a gang of Skinheads confronted minorities hanging out on the city's fishing piers and asked if they believed in white power. When a Native American man tried to flee their approach, the thugs chased him down, and one of the group allegedly stabbed him 27 times in what officers called a "particularly frenzied" attack.

- In Redlands, Calif., a homeless man died after spending four months in a coma that resulted from a beating allegedly administered by four members of the United Bulldog Skins.

- In Fond du Lac, Wisc., a group of Skinheads sporting Nazi symbols were arrested after allegedly attacking a group of Hispanics. The incident began when the gang allegedly spat on a 10-year-old boy riding his bicycle.

- In Brockton, Mass., the 15-year-old son of a black police officer was allegedly attacked and beaten by a group of Skinheads as he was walking home from a football game.

- Skinheads in the Pacific Northwest have been charged with assaulting a black taxi-cab driver, harassing black teenagers and stabbing a white man who answered "no" when asked if he was proud of his race.

- Miami Beach police believe that a neo-Nazi skinhead gang is responsible for several cases of anti-Semitic graffiti in the city. They have arrested the leader of the South Miami Area Skin Heads in connection with the incident. He could be charged under Florida's hate-crime law.

These crimes display the usual elements of Skinhead-related behavior. The young punks operate in well-armed packs; they target Jews, minorities and disenfranchised people; and their response to confrontations is disproportionately violent, an outgrowth of the anger that consumes these alienated youth. For example, two Denver Skinheads were arrested after they savagely beat a man and shaved his head with animal shears. His scalp had to be stapled back in place.

SKINHEAD BREEDING GROUNDS

The Antelope Valley area of suburban Los Angeles is a virtual laboratory for understanding the increase in Skinhead violence. Located about 45 miles north of the city, Antelope Valley mushroomed in population in the last two decades as middle-class workers flocked to the tract homes that sprang up on the flat, barren landscape.

Today the suburban outpost is beset with serious economic problems. Residents are coping with un-



employment resulting from the collapse of the area's defense economy. The Antelope Valley city of Palmdale has one of the highest rates of home foreclosures in the nation.

A soft real estate market is attracting inner-city blacks and other minorities who see in the Valley's pool of foreclosed homes the possibility of a new life away from the ghettos of Los Angeles. But the increasing ethnic diversity in Antelope Valley — coupled with the faltering economy — has created the conditions for social unrest. "You have no idea of the white rage in the Valley," says Borden Olive, who works for the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission.

In summer 1996, the racial tension exploded into violence. Young Skinheads assaulted blacks in a series of incidents, the most notable being a machete attack on a 16-year old high school student. White residents reported that blacks were harassing them in retribution.

Other areas in California also reported a rash of Skinhead crimes. "There is an increase in [Skinhead] visibility and activity," says Fred Persily, director of the California Association of Human Relations

Nikolas Damiani and his South Miami Area Skin Heads are accused of defacing buildings with hate graffiti.

**"These younger skins really see the cops as the enemy. It's really seen to be a badge of honor to [kill] a cop."
— Former Skinhead T. J. Leyden**

Agencies. While most of the attention was focused on the state's urban areas, minority residents of rural California — especially the Native American population — reported a heightened level of concern about attacks from racist thugs.

The Skinhead incidents occurred during a period of deep racial division in the Golden State. As the young toughs were harassing minorities, their elders were engaged in a bitter debate over Proposition 209 banning racial and gender preferences and immigration restrictions aimed largely at persons of color. White supremacist Tom Metzger, who has long tried to forge alliances with young racists, predicts that Skinhead activity will increase in southern California as white youths act on adult complaints about the influx of immigrants.

Other parts of the country are also grappling with the complex problem caused by cultural diversification. Often the results are the same kind of youth violence that is plaguing California. In Rochester, Minn., for example, a youth gang calling itself the All-American Boys has been blamed for attacks on African immigrants to the city. Once an all-white bastion, Rochester is experiencing an influx of minorities attracted by the area's excellent quality of life.

For several years, criminologists have been predicting an increase in bias crime among young people in the United States. They blame it on violent entertainment, racial conflict in schools, the availability of hate-oriented material on the Internet and poor job prospects for young people. Crime data recently re-

leased in Pennsylvania, which has one of the nation's most comprehensive hate crime laws, indicates that two-thirds of all bias crime offenders in 1994 and 1995 were under 20, up from 56 percent in the five years previous.

The upsurge of Skinhead activity, as well as the appearance of other racially oriented gangs (see accompanying story), are the most visible example of this phenomenon. "Skinheads are an extreme manifestation of a general trend," says Brian Levin, associate professor of criminal justice at the Richard Stockton College of New Jersey and former associate director of Klanwatch.

In addition to demographic factors, the release from prison of a number of veteran Skinheads may be driving the renewed activity of racist white gangs. Intelligence officers in several cities on the West Coast report that ex-con Skinheads have returned to the streets and are playing an active role in organizing younger kids. "Whenever somebody goes to jail and comes out, violence increases," says T.J. Leyden, the former Skinhead who has been talking about his experiences under the auspices of the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles.

The influence of these hardened racists on impressionable bands of youths represents a serious threat for law enforcement officers. They must remain on high alert when dealing with the emerging Skinhead groups. Notes Leyden: "These younger skins really see the cops as the enemy. It's really seen to be a badge of honor to cap [kill] a cop." ▲

Racist Youths Form Gangs

Skinhead groups were not the only youth gangs who planned or carried out violence against minorities in 1996. Others included:

The Lords of Chaos. Several members of this Fort Myers, Fla., youth gang, which calls itself an "anarchist militia," are accused of murder, armed robbery, arson and car theft. Documents uncovered after the arrest of Lords' members revealed the group's plans to kill blacks at Disney World. A journal prepared by group leaders contained racist images, among them a drawing of a black man tied to a burning cross surrounded by hooded Ku Klux Klan members. The drawing was captioned: "Black B-B-Q." Some members of the Lords of Chaos have IQs bordering on genius levels.

The Crew. In North Hanover, N.J., a loose-knit group of former high school friends are suspected in a series of hate crimes dating back several years. Members of The Crew are charged with carving a swastika into a corn field near this southern New Jersey city and are suspected of harassing black residents of the city. The apparent leader of the group was a Cornell University student at the time of his arrest.



Kevin Foster was ringleader of the Lords of Chaos, a Fort Myers, Fla., based youth gang.

The All-American Boys. Bias attacks are increasing in Rochester, Minn., where an influx of racial minorities is changing the social fabric of this predominantly white community. Members of a shadowy group known as the All-American Boys are suspected in several of the crimes. In late August, large groups of club-wielding white youths attacked black residents in two separate incidents. ▲

TOO BUSY TO HATE

RACIST GROUPS DECLINE AS ECONOMY ENJOYS PROSPERITY; PATRIOT MOVEMENT DEPLETING RANKS OF WHITE SUPREMACISTS

The number of white supremacist groups operating in the United States in 1996 declined, continuing a trend that began in the early 1990s. Klanwatch researchers documented 241 organizations involved in racist behavior last year, down from 262 in 1995.

Those figures cover organizations that participated in documented white supremacist activity — crimes, marches, rallies, meetings, leafleting, or publishing literature. Solo practitioners such as longtime white supremacists Louis Beam and Ed Fields are not included in the figure.

Klanwatch began monitoring white supremacist activities in 1981 and has published its annual list of groups since 1990. To compile the tally, researchers review hate groups' publications and Internet sites, consult with law enforcement officials and monitor news stories.

Low unemployment is a major factor contributing to the drop-off in hate group activity, according to Klanwatch Director Joe Roy. "We are enjoying a period of relative prosperity, but that can quickly change. These organizations flourish in times of economic uncertainty. A decline in the standard of living could result in the reemergence of groups that use minorities, ethnic groups and gays and lesbians as scapegoats for economic frustration."

Competition from the emerging Patriot movement is also contributing to declining membership in old-line white supremacist groups. "Militias, common-law courts and other Patriot organizations allow members to vent their anger in a manner that is more acceptable to mainstream America," Roy says.

Klanwatch does not include Patriot organizations in its list of hate groups, though some may be involved in racist or anti-Semitic behavior. A report on the current state of the Patriot movement will be included in a forthcoming special issue of the *Intelligence Report*.

A shift in strategy further complicates the task of identifying racist organizations. Hate groups, especially the Ku Klux Klan, are abandoning public appearances and visible displays in favor of clandestine actions. "Many members are simply taking a more low-key approach and spreading their hate in a more



From an illustration by Delores Figlioli

subtle fashion, says Roy. "This shift in focus makes it harder to identify active groups, but it does not reduce the damage they inflict on society."

KLAN DECLINES

The Ku Klux Klan declined significantly in 1996, with 73 groups showing activity compared to 94 the year previous. This drop-off accelerated an ongoing trend: Klan numbers have been decreasing slowly for most of the decade.

Experts have long cited Thom Robb's Arkansas-based Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as the nation's largest Klan group. Its dominance may have ended, however, as only four states reflected activity by Knights chapters in 1996, down from 14 in 1995. Robb's Knights sponsored markedly fewer rallies in 1996, and turnout was poor at those they did hold.

The Alabama-based America's Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan experienced dramatic growth in 1996, with eight chapters in Alabama and one in Georgia showing activity. Only three chapters were active in 1995.

(For the purposes of this survey, only one chapter of a hate group per state is included in the total count of a hate group. Although this method of counting may understate the reach of a particular hate group within a state, it promotes accuracy in our annual nationwide survey.)

Neo-Nazi groups lost ground in 1996, after experiencing strong growth in 1995. Klanwatch identified 67 active neo-Nazi groups last year, down from 92 the year before. Aryan Nations, based in Hayden Lake, Idaho, had the largest number of chapters in this category, followed by

the National Alliance, based in Hillsboro, W.Va.

Several white supremacist groups did experience notable gains in 1996. The National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP) grew from eight chapters in 1995 to 18 in 1996. Founded by former Klansman David Duke in 1980, the NAAWP shares many of the racist doctrines of the Ku Klux Klan, but eschews its rituals and symbolism. Also posting an increase was the new World Church of the Creator, which now has chapters in 14 states.

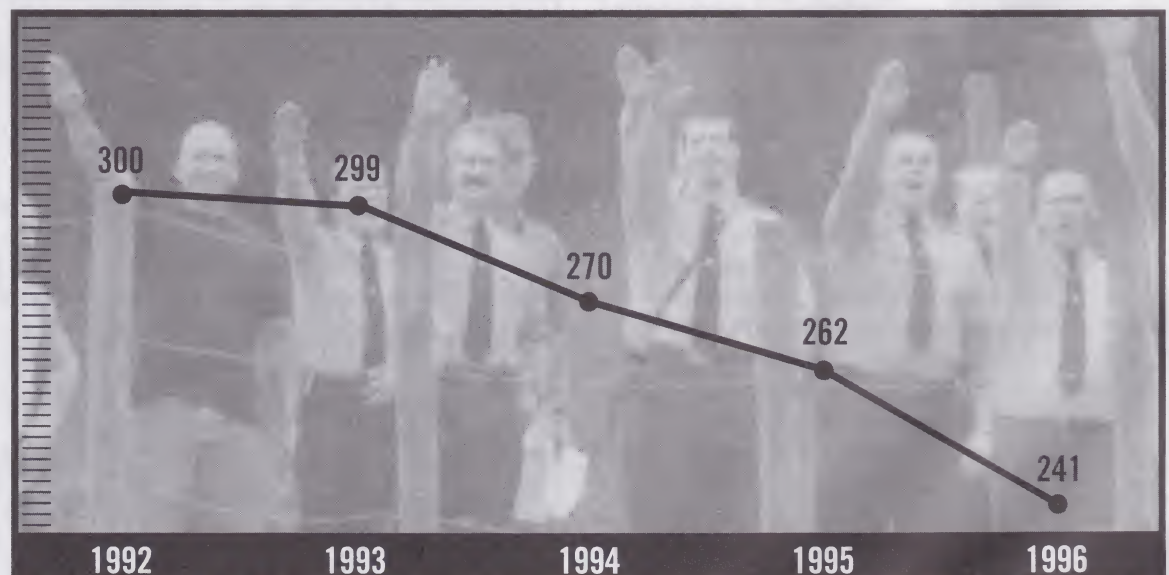
Organized racist Skinhead groups also increased, rising from 30 active in 1995 to 37 in 1996.

The Klanwatch list of hate groups includes 13 groups that subscribe to the white supremacist religion called Christian Identity. It is especially difficult to identify these churches because members typically do not take part in documented activities like marches or rallies. In fact, there are many more Identity organizations in the country.

Klanwatch's annual report reveals only one aspect of white supremacist activity in the United States. Skinhead violence, for example, increased markedly in 1996, but many of the crimes were committed by unnamed and loosely organized gangs (See story, page 14). Likewise, cross burnings are up, nearly all committed by unaffiliated individuals and groups. Notes Roy, "As we saw in the church arsons, individuals often join together to commit hate crimes, even though they are not operating under the cloak of a group like the Klan. The number of organized hate groups in America is decreasing, but intolerance and bias crimes persist." ▲

THE STATE OF ORGANIZED HATE

Documented White Supremacist Groups Have Declined in the '90s



Source: Klanwatch annual survey of hate groups

ACTIVE HATE GROUPS 1996

DETACH
AND SAVE
FOR FUTURE
REFERENCE

The list of active hate groups is based on information gathered by Klanwatch from hate groups' publications, citizens' reports, law enforcement agencies, field sources and newspaper and magazine articles. Information from law enforcement officials and the public ensures a comprehensive, up-to-date list. Please send news on hate group activity and leadership changes to Klanwatch, 400 Washington Ave., Montgomery, Ala., 36104.

Groups are categorized as Klan, neo-Nazi, racist Skinhead or Identity. Listed under the heading "Other" are organizations whose racist behavior stems from a variety of unrelated ideologies. These groups include Ku Klux Klan offshoots, independent gangs of racist youths and religious groups that cloak their white supremacist beliefs in quasi-theological terms. Hate groups often shift leadership and locations rapidly. The 1996 list reflects current information in Klanwatch's database.

Only organizations that were known to be active in 1996, whether that activity included marches, rallies, meetings, leafleting, publishing literature or criminal activity, were counted in the listing. Though many organizations have multiple chapters in a given state (e.g., America's Invisible Empire has eight in Alabama), only one chapter per state is counted in this tally. Asterisks (*) indicate states where more than one chapter of an organization was active. For more information, contact Klanwatch investigators. See map on pages 20 & 21.

KLAN

America's Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Hartselle, AL *
Rome, GA

American Klan Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Modesto, CA

American Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Culver, IN

Aryan Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Browns Summit, NC

Bayou Knights

McDavid, FL

Bayou Patriots Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Choudrant, LA

Bedford Forrest Brigade

Gainesville, FL

Cavalier Club

Philadelphia, MS

Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Mount Holly, NC *
Beaufort, SC *

Commonwealth Knights

Christmas, FL

Confederate Independent Klansmen

Holder, FL

Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Henderson, NC
Sandston, VA
Lexington, KY

Eastern Shore White Patriots

Childs, MD

Federation of Klans Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Chicago, IL
Central City, KY *
Athens, AL *
Tennessee

Florida Black Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Micanopy, FL *

Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Lake City, FL

Fraternal White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Lantana, FL

Green Mountain Knights

Poultney, VT

Idaho Knights

New Plymouth, ID

Illinois Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Smithboro, IL

International Keystone Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Johnstown, PA *
Laurens, SC
Sandusky, OH
Meridan, CT
Auburn, GA
London, KY
Fairmont, WV
Davie, FL
Salamanca, NY
Bear, DE
Coalmont, IN
Vineland, NJ
Mesa, AZ

Invincible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Rocky Ridge, MD

JWS Militant Knights

Valley Head, AL *
Rydal, GA

Klay County Klavern

Grandin, FL

Knights of Lockhart Ku Klux Klan

Orlando, FL

Knights of the Apocalypse

Valrico, FL

Knights of the Forest Ku Klux Klan

Ocala, FL

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (An Invisible Empire)

Kathleen, FL

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Harrison, AR
New Port Richey, FL
Waco, TX
Altoona, PA
Michigan

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (offshoot)

Waters, MI
Wood River, IL

Knights of the White Kamellia

Lafayette, LA

Militant Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Higdon, AL

New Order Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Missouri
Kansas

North Georgia Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Georgia

Order of the Ku Klux Klan

Rockville, IN

Rangers of the Cross

DeLand, FL

Royal Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Deltona, FL

Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Monticello, FL

Southern National Party

Memphis, TN

Suwannee River Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Chiefland, FL

Templar Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Port St. Lucie, FL
Owensboro, KY

True Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Boyd, TX

United Klan of the Confederacy

Interlachen, FL

US Klans Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Stockbridge, GA

White Shield Knights, Ku Klux Klan

Parkersburg, WV
Hickory, NC

NEO-NAZI

Adolf Hitler Free Corps

Pennsylvania

Alpha

Philadelphia, PA

American Nazi Party

California
Chicago, IL

American Workers Party-National Socialist Movement

Bethlehem, PA

Aryan National Front

Prattville, AL

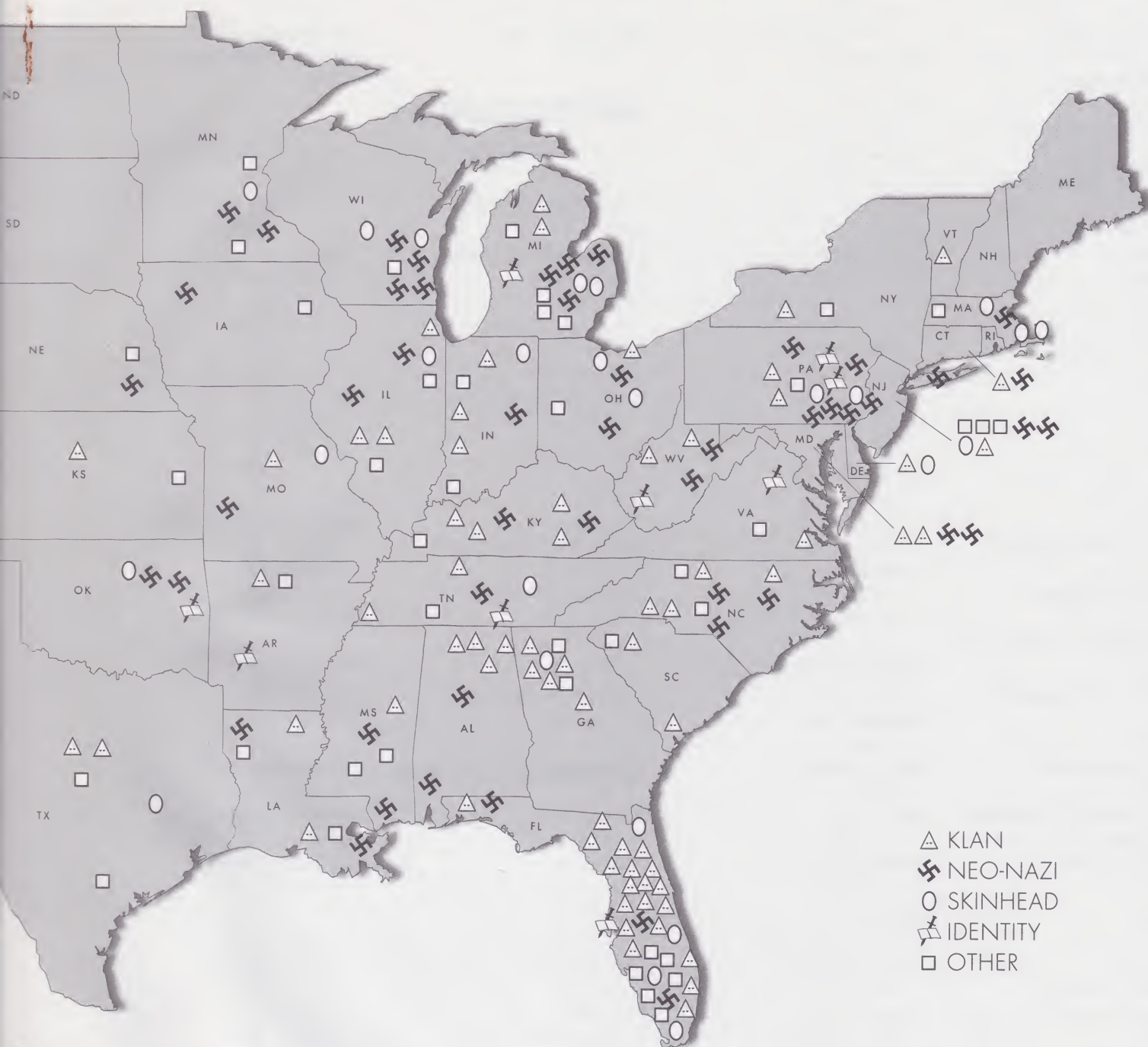
Aryan Nations

Hayden Lake, ID
Hereford, PA
Milwaukee, WI
Pekin, IL
Spokane, WA
Lexington, NC
Mobile, AL
Mesa, AZ
Mariposa, CA
Waterbury, CT
Largo, FL
Maquoketa, IA
Salt Lake City, UT
Murfreesboro, TN
Merlin, OR
Columbus, OH *
Glendora, NJ *
Polson, MT
Lees Summit, MO
Minneapolis, MN
Burton, MI
Bryans Road, MD
Winchester, IN
Fairdale, KY
Minden, LA *
Picayune, MS
Cambridge, MA
Aryan Separatist Party
Oakhurst, CA

HATE GROUPS IN THE U



UNITED STATES IN 1996



Although many of the organizations shown on this map have numerous chapters in various states, only one symbol is shown per state for each separate organization. A state may have more than one of the same symbol because more than one organization of a given type may be operating in the state. If a certain group has more than one chapter in a state, the group's state office or some other site within the state is represented.

Aryan Women's League
Bonsall, CA

Aryan Women's Society
Brea, CA

Christian Defense League
Arabi, LA

Church of True Israel
Polson, MT

Euro-American Alliance
Milwaukee, WI

European American Educational Association
Eastpointe, MI

German American Nationalist PAC
Pensacola, FL

German Peace Corps
California

National Alliance
Hillsboro, WV
Raleigh, NC
Fond Du Lac, WI
Reading, PA
New York *
Hewitt, NJ
Hagerstown, MD
Parma, OH *
Midland, MI
Orlando, FL

National European American Society
St. George, UT

National Socialist Movement
Minneapolis, MN

National Socialist German Workers Party
Lincoln, NE

National Socialist Organization of Oklahoma
Tulsa, OK

National Socialist Vanguard
The Dalles, OR

National Socialist White Peoples Party
Chapel Hill, NC

Nationalist Movement
Learned, MS

New Order
Milwaukee, WI

SS Action Group
Dearborn Heights, MI
Morgantown, WV

Volksfront
Portland, OR

White Aryan Legion
Langley, KY

White Aryan Resistance
Fallbrook, CA
Catoosa, OK

White House Network
Harrisburg, PA

SKINHEAD

Aggravated Assault
Atlantic City, NJ

American Front
Salem, OR
Drayton Plains, MI

Angels of Assault
Haverhill, MA

Army of Israel
Hurricane, UT

Blood and Honor
Spokane, WA

Centurion
Wisconsin

Children of the Reich
Lakewood, FL

Church of the Western Deutsch Skinheads
Phoenixville, PA

Confederate Hammer Skins
Jacksonville, FL *
Tulsa, OK *
Dallas, TX *
Marietta, GA *

Eastern Hammer Skins
Newark, DE
Philadelphia, PA
East Cambridge, MA

Extreme Hatred
Anaheim, CA

Fourth Reich
Lake Havasu City, AZ

Independent Skinheads of America
Cape Cod, MA

International Posse
Florida

Mighty White Skinheads
Whittier, CA

National Party
Los Angeles, CA

Nationalist Skinheads
Norwalk, OH

Nazi Low Riders
Antelope Valley, CA

Northern Hammer Skins
Midlothian, IL
Rochester, MI
East St. Paul, MN
St. Louis, MO
Germantown, WI
Bristol, IN
Stowe, OH

Northwest Razor Skins
Nampa, ID

Skinheads for White Justice
Knoxville, TN

Sons of Odin
La Mesa, CA

South Miami Aryan Skinheads
Miami Beach, FL

United Bulldog Skins
San Bernardino, CA

Western Hammer Skins
California

IDENTITY

America's Promise Ministries
Sandpoint, ID

Christian American Advocates
Institute, WV

Christian Education Association
St. Petersburg, FL

Christian Guard
East Ridge, TN

Christian Posse Comitatus
Hereford, PA

Church of Christ in Israel
Ulysses, PA

Crusade for Christ
Little Rock, AR

Elohim City
Muldrow, OK

Gospel of Christ Kingdom Church
Hayden Lake, ID

LaPorte Church of Christ
LaPorte, CO

Sons of the Covenant
Kentwood, MI

Virginia Christian Israelites
Round Hill, VA

OTHER

All-American Boys
Rochester, MN

America First
Smyrna, GA
Miami, FL
New Jersey

Angry White Race
California

Aryan Pride
Eugene, OR

CAUSE Foundation
Black Mountain, NC

Christian Separatist Church Society
Kodak, TN

The Crew
North Hanover, NJ

Crusade Against Corruption
Marietta, GA

Echelon
Waterloo, IA

Free America
Palm City, FL

Lords of Chaos
Ft. Myers, FL

National Association for the Advancement of White People
Milford, NJ
Marissa, IL
Eastpointe, MI
Brookhaven, MS *
Omaha, NE
Conestee, SC
Richmond, VA *
Arlington, TX
Dayton, OH
Seattle, WA
Paducah, KY
Philadelphia, PA
Harrison, AR
Gretna, LA *
St. Paul, MN
Boonville, NC *
Eagle Lake, FL *
Shelby, IN

Northwest Aryan Alliance
Idaho

Resistance Records
Detroit, MI

United American Guard
Nokomis, FL

United Southern Aryans
Bossier City, LA

United White Youth
Clio, MI

Westboro Baptist Church
Topeka, KS

Women for Aryan Unity
Chico, CA

World Church of the Creator
East Peoria, IL *
Auburn, CA *
Binghamton, NY *
Ft. Lauderdale, FL *
Milwaukee, WI
Missoula, MT
Raymond, MS
Cadillac, MI *
Shrewsbury, MA *
Reno, NV
Austin, TX
Salt Lake City, UT
Sumas, WA
Evansville, IN

BIAS

INCIDENTS

REPORTED DURING 1996

MURDERS

Represa, CA • Sept. 27, 1996

Victor Hugo Flores, 22, a Latino prison inmate, was killed during a racial melee between black and Hispanic gang members at the prison.

Santa Monica, CA • June 4, 1996

Lawrence Ford, 61, a retired stockbroker, was beaten to death in his apartment, allegedly killed by a man who believed Ford was gay. Michael Robert Schafer, 28, was arrested and faces first-degree murder and hate crime charges.

Ft. Lauderdale, FL • Feb. 9, 1996

Five white men, Kenneth A. Brunjes, 46, Joseph Belotto, 40, Tim Clifford, 37, Mark Bretz, 36, and Donald Moon Jr. were shot to death at their jobs allegedly by a black former co-worker. Clifton McCree, 41, who had been fired from his city parks job two months earlier, committed suicide after allegedly killing his co-workers in an act of retaliation. McCree reportedly left a suicide note with racist comments in which he railed against his white employers.

Norfolk, MA • Oct. 26, 1996

Jayson Linsky, 22, was stabbed to death at a party allegedly by a Skinhead during a fight that erupted after black and white guests taunted and exchanged insults with Skinheads. Four other guests were injured during the melee.

Dutchtown, MO • July 14, 1996

Michael Hunt, a black youth, was stabbed to death outside a tavern allegedly by a white man who shouted racial slurs. Two other men were wounded during the at-

tack. One of three suspects, Mark Miner, 36, was charged with first-degree murder, three counts of armed criminal action and one count of ethnic intimidation.

While Klanwatch does not provide a statistical analysis of hate crimes, numerical reports of hate crimes can be obtained from these agencies:

FBI Criminal Justice Information (202) 324-8901

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (212) 490-2525

The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (202) 332-6483

tack. One of three suspects, Mark Miner, 36, was charged with first-degree murder, three counts of armed criminal action and one count of ethnic intimidation.

Jackson, MS • April 12, 1996

A black man, D. Q. Holyfield, 49, was shot to death when a gunman opened fire at a restaurant in a predominantly black neighborhood. Ten others were injured during the shooting spree allegedly aimed at blacks. Larry Wayne Shoemaker, 53, a reported white supremacist, committed suicide after setting the restaurant ablaze. During a search of his residence, police found two AK-47 assault rifles, three empty 30-round clips, a MAC-11 assault weapon, a 12-gauge shotgun, an AR-15 assault rifle, two handguns, white supremacist literature and Nazi flags.

Dobbs Ferry, NY • Oct. 3, 1996

A black man, Charles Campbell, 37, was shot to death in a parking lot allegedly by a white off-duty police officer. The officer was allegedly one of three men who yelled racial slurs at Campbell during an argument that stemmed from a parking spot. Richard D. DiGuglielmo, 31, was charged with second-degree murder in the shooting. His father, Richard E. DiGuglielmo, 53, and Robert Errico, 38, were charged with second-degree assault.

Cincinnati, OH • April 25, 1996

Damico Watkins, 17, a black prison inmate, was stabbed to death during a fight with members of the Aryan Brotherhood, a white supremacist gang. The stabbing was allegedly in retaliation

for an earlier racially motivated fight between a white inmate and two black inmates.

Durant, OK • July 18, 1996

Roderick Jason McFail, a 17-year-old black man, was stabbed to death outside a convenience store allegedly by a white man who shouted racial epithets. Ernest Eugene Phillips, 26, was charged with first-degree murder.

Trevoze, PA • Oct. 25, 1996

A gay man, James Rebuck, 55, was stabbed to death at his residence after he allegedly made a pass at a man at a bar. David Alan Elliott, 23, and Scott Stocklin were charged with first-degree murder, burglary, criminal conspiracy and possession of deadly instruments.

Houston, TX • Jan. 4, 1996

Fred Mangione, a 46-year-old gay man, was stabbed to death outside a gay bar. Daniel Christopher Bean, 19, and his half-brother Ronald Henry Gauthier, 21, self-proclaimed members of a neo-Nazi group, the German Peace Corps, were charged with a first-degree felony.

ASSAULTS

Newton, AL • Aug. 3, 1996

A black man was allegedly beaten with a stick by four men who yelled racial slurs and claimed to be Klansmen. The men were charged with resisting arrest and disobedience to a law enforcement officer.

Mesa, AZ • May 1996

A black man who was with his white fiancée was allegedly at-

tacked by three Hispanic men who shouted racial slurs.

Phoenix, AZ • May 5, 1996

A group of men allegedly yelled racial slurs and attacked a black man. Ernesto Arteaga, 25, Roman Carranza, 20, and Favean Arteaga were charged with suspicion of aggravated assault.

Beverly Hills, CA • Aug. 29, 1996

A white man was allegedly attacked by four black men who called him a "Skinhead" and other derogatory names.

Buena Park, CA • Oct. 26, 1996

A black youth was allegedly stabbed by a white youth who yelled a racial epithet.

Carlsbad, CA • Aug. 18, 1996

A man was allegedly cut by a white man wielding a knife in a racially motivated incident.

Castroville, CA • Sept. 14, 1996

Two men and a woman were allegedly attacked by six Hispanic men in a racially motivated incident.

Chatsworth, CA • Jan. 11, 1996

A man was allegedly attacked by a white man who sprayed him with liquid soap and threw a knife and money at him while yelling anti-Mexican epithets.

Costa Mesa, CA • Sept. 29, 1996

A man was allegedly stabbed by a group of Skinheads.

Costa Mesa, CA • Oct. 8, 1996

A black man was allegedly beaten, set on fire and called racial slurs by a reported Skinhead.

Dana Point, CA • Nov. 10, 1996

Three grocery store employees were allegedly attacked by six reported Skinheads. Victor Romaero, 23, Joshua Aardema and Travis Miskan, both 18, a 17-year-old and two 16-year-olds were arrested on suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon charges.

Gilroy, CA • Jan. 9, 1996

A 15-year-old Mexican-American was allegedly beaten by a gang of youths who yelled a racial slur and mimicked his ability to speak English.

Hacienda Heights, CA • July 22, 1996

A black man was allegedly beaten and stabbed by a group of Mexican men who shouted racial slurs. Rudy Romero and Frankie Perez, both 19, Michael Bracamonte and Allen Holbrook, both 18, and a 16-year-old were arrested.

Huntington Beach, CA • Feb. 3, 1996

A Native American man was allegedly stabbed by a group of reported Skinheads. Self-proclaimed Klansman Eric Anderson, 20, was charged with attempted murder.

Huntington Beach, CA • June 9, 1996

A man was allegedly stabbed by a Hispanic man in a racially motivated incident.

Laguna Beach, CA • July 4, 1996

A gay man was allegedly beaten by a youth in a bias-motivated incident. The 16-year-old was charged with suspicion of assault.

Lancaster, CA • July 8, 1996

Two black men were allegedly attacked with a machete by two white men. Danny Williams, 22, and a 16-year-old were charged with assault with a deadly weapon and committing a hate crime.

Lancaster, CA • July 14, 1996

A white man was allegedly attacked by six black youths who shouted racial epithets.

Lancaster, CA • July 15, 1996

A white man was allegedly attacked by a black man who shouted racial epithets at him and two other white men at a grocery store.

Lancaster, CA • July 25, 1996

A black man was allegedly attacked by a group of Skinheads who yelled racial slurs.

Long Beach, CA • April 13, 1996

Two lesbians were allegedly beaten with a baseball bat by a group of people who yelled anti-gay epithets.

Los Angeles, CA • April 1996

A gay man was allegedly beaten by a group of youths who made anti-gay epithets. Four 16-year-olds and four 17-year-olds were charged with civil rights violations and battery.

Los Angeles, CA • July 13, 1996

A white man was allegedly shot by two black youths.

Los Angeles, CA • July 15, 1996

A white youth was allegedly kicked in the back by a black youth.

Moorpark, CA • March 21, 1996

A man was allegedly stabbed by a man who yelled a racial slur. Michael John Blankenship, 25, was charged with suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon.

Newport Beach, CA • Oct. 3, 1996

A Latino man was allegedly stabbed by several Skinheads. Bryan James Serio, 20, Daniel Michael James Johnson and Dennis Paul Desanti, both 18, and a 17-year-old were arrested on suspicion of attempted murder and a hate crime.

Palmdale, CA • May 1996

Three black youths were allegedly threatened and chased by a group of reported Skinheads, one of whom brandished a knife.

Paradise Hills, CA • June 26, 1996

A white man was allegedly attacked by a group of Hispanic men, one of whom stabbed him.

**Rancho Santa Margari, CA
Sept. 10, 1996**

A Latino man was allegedly attacked after being chased by two men who yelled racial slurs. Troy Waraocki, 19, and Paul Robertze, 21, were charged with suspicion of robbery, assault and a hate crime.

Redding, CA • Feb. 24, 1996

Four white men allegedly threw rocks at a car carrying a group of Asian youths, hitting one of them.

Redding, CA • April 9, 1996

A white youth was allegedly attacked by a group of Asian youths.

Redlands, CA • March 10, 1996

A homeless man was allegedly beaten by a Skinhead who called the victim a derogatory name. Quincy Winston Adams was charged with attempted murder.

Ridgecrest, CA • Nov. 13, 1996

A black youth was allegedly punched by a white youth. A 17-year-old was arrested.

Sacramento, CA • Feb. 27, 1996

A black man was allegedly shot by a white man who yelled a racial epithet.

San Diego, CA • March 14, 1996

Two Asian men allegedly yelled racial slurs at three white women and smashed their car window. Sack Phakonekhm, 24, and Thao See, 22, were charged with suspicion of violating civil rights and battery.

San Diego, CA • March 14, 1996

A white man dancing with an Asian woman was allegedly attacked by two Asian men who yelled racial epithets.

San Diego, CA • December 1996

Two people were allegedly stabbed by a Skinhead during a fight at an office party. James C. Johns, 21, was arrested on attempted murder charges.

San Francisco, CA • Dec. 15, 1996

Two men were allegedly assaulted by three men who used anti-gay epithets and ordered a pit bull to attack the victims. Justo Rivera and Randolph Rodriguez, both 26, and El Toro Nelson, 27, were charged with assault.

San Leandro, CA • March 13, 1996

A white student was allegedly punched by a black student in a racially motivated incident.

Santa Cruz, CA • Feb. 11, 1996

A bisexual man was allegedly beaten by a man who made derogatory remarks about the victim's sexual orientation.

Santa Rosa, CA • October 1996

A foreign student at Sonoma State University was allegedly accosted by four white men, one of whom hit him with a can.

Saratoga, CA • Feb. 23, 1996

Two white high school students were allegedly attacked by a group of Asian men in a racially motivated incident. Hwan Jong Kang, 18, was charged with strong-arm robbery, a hate crime, assault with a deadly weapon and conspiracy. A 17-year-old was charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

Simi Valley, CA • September 1996

A gay man was allegedly assaulted by another man. Wardy Joubert, 42, was charged with assault with a deadly weapon and a hate crime.

Thousand Oaks, CA • Jan. 7, 1996

Two men were allegedly attacked by reported Skinheads.

Victorville, CA • March 9, 1996

A black man and a woman were allegedly attacked by a group of men who yelled racial epithets. Jacob J. Whitaker, 22, was charged with three counts of assault with a deadly weapon.

Walnut Creek, CA • July 13, 1996

A gay man was allegedly beaten after an argument with two men who yelled anti-gay epithets.

West Hollywood, CA • April 5, 1996
Two men in a car were allegedly sprayed with urine by three youths from a passing car in a bias-motivated incident. Two 16-year-olds and a 14-year-old were charged with conspiracy to commit a hate crime and assault with a caustic chemical.

Castro Valley, CA • June 6, 1996
An Asian man was allegedly punched by a black man in a racially motivated incident. Shawn Christian Shaw, 24, was arrested on suspicion of a hate crime.

**Huntington Beach, CA
June 11, 1996**
A high school student was allegedly beaten by a youth who called him an anti-gay epithet.

Oroville, CA • Sept. 15, 1996
Several Native American youths were allegedly assaulted and one beaten with a baseball bat during a racially motivated fight at a basketball court. A 15-year-old was charged with assault with a deadly weapon in the beating incident.

**Battlement Mesa, CO
March 27, 1996**
A gay high school student was allegedly beaten with a metal chain by three male classmates who yelled anti-gay epithets.

Denver, CO • June 11, 1996
A 64-year-old transient was allegedly attacked by two Skinheads.

Denver, CO • June 15, 1996
A man was allegedly attacked by two Hispanic men and a white woman, one of whom stabbed him and yelled a racial slur.

Denver, CO • July 1996
A man was allegedly beaten and a rope was tied around his neck by two men, one of whom was a reported Skinhead. Mike Giddings, 30, and Bryan Hansen, 18, were charged in the incident.

**Garfield County, CO
March 27, 1996**
A 16-year-old gay youth was allegedly taunted and beaten by a 14-year-old youth who called him anti-gay epithets.

**Glenwood Springs, CO
May 18, 1996**
A Hispanic man was allegedly beaten by two men who shouted racial epithets. Jeremy Dean Fink, 22, was charged with second-degree assault, causing bodily harm with a deadly weapon and ethnic intimidation. Daniel Hisel, also 22, faces a disorderly conduct charges for allegedly taking part in the incident.

Groton, CT • November 1996
A white woman was allegedly assaulted by a black man who called her a racial slur. Ernest Williamson, 32, was charged with intimidation based on bigotry or bias, threatening, third-degree assault and breach of peace.

Hartford, CT • Feb. 15, 1996
A black youth was allegedly beaten by two white youths, one of whom yelled a racial slur.

New Haven, CT • Feb. 26, 1996
Four black high school students were allegedly taunted and shot at by two white men. Andrew Caldrielli, 21, and Frank Mengert, 18, were charged with intimidation based on bias, first-degree attempted assault with a firearm and conspiracy to commit first-degree assault.

New London, CT • Oct. 16, 1996
A white man was allegedly assaulted by a black man who called him a racial slur. Reginald Marchell, 44, was charged with intimidation based on bigotry and third-degree assault.

Vernon, CT • Jan. 1, 1996
A black man and three white women were attacked at a restaurant by two men who yelled racial slurs. Richard LaMarre, 38, was

charged with two counts of third-degree assault and breach of peace and William Leonard, 39, was charged with breach of peace.

West Haven, CT • March 28, 1996
A black youth who was with his white girlfriend was allegedly beaten by four white men who used racial slurs and threatened to kill him. James Greco, Robert Cahill, and James Stevens, all 19, and John Buonomo, 16, were each charged with second-degree assault.

Washington, DC • Nov. 14, 1996
A white radio reporter was allegedly attacked by four black high school students who used racial epithets.

Castle Hills, DE • Aug. 19, 1996
A black man was allegedly attacked by a group of white youths who shouted racial slurs.

Elsmere, DE • Jan. 5, 1996
A black man and a Hispanic man were allegedly attacked by a group of men who yelled racial slurs. A white man, Howard E. Tranthum Jr., 23, was charged with two counts each of second-degree assault and committing a hate crime and one count of conspiracy.

Clearwater, FL • Feb. 21, 1996
A black man was allegedly shoved by a white man who yelled racial slurs. Michael Wayne Chron, 22, was charged with battery.

Deltona, FL • Jan. 5, 1996
A white student wearing the Confederate flag emblem was allegedly punched by a black student.

Fort Pierce, FL • Feb. 9, 1996
A French Canadian man was allegedly attacked by two men because he couldn't speak English. Herbert Stone, 18, and Joseph Clark, 17, were charged with a felony hate crime.

Gainesville, FL • Jan. 19, 1996
A group of Skinheads allegedly entered an apartment and hit one of

the residents while yelling anti-Semitic comments. Graham Fitzgerald Ray, a self-proclaimed non-racist Skinhead, was charged with burglary of an occupied dwelling and violation of probation.

Lake Wales, FL • Feb. 25, 1996
Three Hispanic men were allegedly attacked by two men and a woman, two of whom made racial slurs. Robert Harold Lesley, 32, and Anthony Scott Barrett, 29, were charged with hate crime battery and criminal mischief. Rondura Lea Carlisle, 25, was charged with aggravated assault and criminal mischief.

Palm Beach, FL • May 19, 1996
A group of white men allegedly threw gasoline on a black man and attempted to set him on fire.

**Pompano Beach, FL
March 30, 1996**
A black man was allegedly harassed by two white men who shot him with a blowgun in a racially motivated incident. Jason Kovalcin, 18, and his 16-year-old brother were charged with aggravated battery with a hate crime enhancement.

Tampa, FL • April 14, 1996
A black homeless man was allegedly beaten by three white men and two white women who yelled racial slurs. Jeremiah Bailey and Todd Devore, both 20, and David Schwartz, 19, were charged with aggravated battery as a hate crime. Michelle Cons, 18, and a 17-year-old girl were charged with inciting a riot as a hate crime.

Cedar Rapids, IA • March 19, 1996
A black boy and a white girl were allegedly attacked by a white man who used racial slurs. Jason D. Nemec, 23, was charged with assault, public intoxication and a hate crime.

Cedar Rapids, IA • September 1996
A group of whites were allegedly

attacked by a man who shouted racial slurs because they were camping with a black man.

Sioux City, IA • Jan. 10, 1996

Two black youths were allegedly attacked by three white youths who used racial slurs.

Sioux City, IA • March 16, 1996

A black man was allegedly hit in the back of the head by a man who yelled racial slurs. James Michael Christman, 23, was charged with assault.

Lewiston, ID • February 1996

Two Japanese men were allegedly attacked by two youths who yelled racial slurs. Two youths, ages 16 and 17, were charged with two counts of felony malicious harassment, two counts of aggravated battery, one count of battery and one count of assault.

Chicago, IL • July 5, 1996

A black youth was allegedly hit in the head with a bottle by two Hispanic men who yelled racial slurs.

Elgin, IL • March 31, 1996

Two men and a woman, all reportedly gay, were allegedly beaten by a man who yelled anti-gay epithets.

Granite City, IL • June 18, 1996

A white man allegedly swung a guitar at three black people and yelled a racial slur. Glendal F. Jackson, 36, was charged with a hate crime.

Rockford, IL • July 19, 1996

A black man was allegedly beaten by a group of white men. Jason K. Snelling, 23, William J. Helman, 20, and Stephen C. Knight and Jason F. Labuguen, both 19, were charged with mob action, battery and a hate crime.

**Rolling Meadows, IL
March 30, 1996**

A 17-year-old man allegedly stabbed a reported Skinhead in an incident that stemmed from a ear-

lier racially motivated incident involving the Skinheads. Kevin Klatt, 19, was charged with battery and mob action.

Waukegan, IL • Feb. 9, 1996

A 15-year-old Latino youth died in a car accident involving a white man who allegedly yelled racial slurs at the youth as he lay bleeding to death. David Killian, 30, was charged with aggravated battery.

Indianapolis, IN • Aug. 22, 1996

A Hispanic man was allegedly hit in the head by a man in a racially motivated incident

Hutchinson, KS • May 24, 1996

A black youth was allegedly beaten by two white men in a racially motivated incident. DeWayne Pritchard, 18, was charged with aggravated assault and battery and Damian C. Thompson, 17, was placed in a youth shelter.

Alexandria, LA • Feb. 15, 1996

A black middle school student was allegedly shoved and called a racial epithet by a white teacher who claimed to be a Klansman.

New Roads, LA • Feb. 20, 1996

Four white women who allegedly ran over a 17-month-old black boy were allegedly attacked by a group of people who yelled racial epithets.

Boston, MA • June 17, 1996

A man was allegedly stabbed by a group of reported Skinheads.

Brockton, MA • Sept. 13, 1996

A black youth was attacked allegedly by a group of Skinheads who shouted racial epithets.

Somerville, MA • Feb. 10, 1996

A black man was allegedly hit in the head with a bottle, threatened and chased by a group of white men who yelled racial slurs.

Augusta, ME • June 25, 1996

A black man was allegedly beaten by two white men.

Augusta, ME • Aug. 21, 1996

A white man was allegedly hit with a baseball bat by a Native American man who yelled a racial epithet. Louis S. "Fella" Newell, 31, was arrested in connection with the incident and Alan T. Lola, 28, faces aggravated assault and hate crime charges.

Bangor, ME • Sept. 9, 1996

A man was allegedly assaulted by two girls who shouted anti-gay epithets at him at a bus stop.

Oxford, ME • Sept. 5, 1996

A high school student was allegedly attacked by a group of youths who shouted anti-gay epithets. Timothy Madden was charged in the incident.

Rochester, MN • Aug. 27, 1996

A black youth of Somalian descent was allegedly beaten by a group of white youths wielding clubs.

Windom, MN • Feb. 14, 1996

A white man was allegedly beaten by a group of Laotian students. Tong Xiong, 22, and Oudone Souvannarath, 21, were charged with four gross misdemeanor counts. Three juveniles, ages 15 to 17, face charges.

Helena, MT • Oct. 31, 1996

A teenage girl was allegedly assaulted and her boyfriend called racial slurs during a fight with several other youths. The fight occurred after the youths paraded through town in KKK Halloween costumes and chanted "white power."

Asheville, NC • June 25, 1996

A woman of Russian descent was allegedly hit by a black woman.

Ferguson, NC • March 1996

A Hispanic man was allegedly robbed and stripped naked by two men who called him racial epithets. Jeffrey Clark Shell Sr., 31, and Barry Eugene Spicer, 16, were charged with robbery with a deadly weapon and felonious larceny of a motor vehicle.

Kannapolis, NC • Oct. 11, 1996

A white high school student was allegedly beaten by two black students whom the white student allegedly had called a racial slur. Douglas Antonia Young, 17, was charged with assault inflicting serious injury and Ronald Demario Burris, 16, was arrested for his alleged part in the attack.

Portsmouth, NH • Aug. 10, 1996

A man was allegedly attacked outside a gay club by three white men who yelled anti-gay epithets.

Belmar, NJ • June 2, 1996

Two black men were allegedly attacked by two white men.

East Brunswick, NJ • July 20, 1996

Two black men were allegedly attacked and called racial slurs by a group of white men. Bryan Sorby, 23, was charged with bias aggravated assault. James Lyden, 24, Michael Siader and Jeffrey Diab, both 22, were charged with bias harassment.

Iselin, NJ • Jan. 31, 1996

Two Asian Indians were allegedly shot at by a gang of youths who yelled racial slurs. Two 17-year-olds and a 15-year-old were charged with aggravated assault and weapons possession. A 16-year-old youth was charged with weapons possession.

Morristown, NJ • Feb. 27, 1996

Three Asian high school students were allegedly attacked by a group of white students who hurled racial slurs.

Mount Olive, NJ • Sept. 20, 1996

A racially mixed group of football players fought with three white men after the men allegedly yelled a racial slur at the group from a car. Shane T. Alderman and Christopher Aumick, both 22, and a 15-year-old were charged with simple assault and disorderly conduct.

Newark, NJ • June 26, 1996

A white man allegedly threw a bottle of flammable liquid and

yelled racial slurs at a black family. Michael Bunch, 30, was charged with possession of a weapon and aggravated arson.

Newark, NJ • July 5, 1996

A disabled black woman and a black man were allegedly attacked by two white men and two Asian men who shouted racial epithets. William Barnshaw, Thomas Barnshaw and Brian Burkhart, all 22, and Thomas Fasano, 21, were each charged with aggravated assault, simple assault, possession of a weapon for unlawful purpose, criminal mischief and committing a bias crime in the incident.

Newark, NJ • July 11, 1996

A black man was allegedly hit in the head with a can of soda by two white men who shouted racial slurs.

Newark, NJ • July 20, 1996

Two black men were allegedly attacked by a group of white men, some of whom yelled racial slurs. James Lyden, 24, Bryan Sorby, 23, and Michael Slader and Jeffrey Diab, both 22, were arrested.

Albuquerque, NM • Oct. 31, 1996

A man was allegedly punched by a Skinhead. Michael Stinski, 21, was charged with aggravated assault.

Santa Fe, NM • March 1996

Two gay men were allegedly attacked by two men in a bias-motivated incident.

Brooklyn, NY • May 24, 1996

An Asian man was allegedly attacked by a group of black men who shouted racial slurs.

New Rochelle, NY • Sept. 19, 1996

A black man was allegedly pushed and called racial epithets by two men, one of whom was a police officer. The officer, John P. Condon, 25, was charged with second-degree aggravated harassment and suspended from the department. Christian Andrew Sundahl, 23, was charged with second-de-

gree criminal impersonation and second-degree aggravated harassment.

New York, NY • March 27, 1996

A black man was allegedly attacked by two white men who yelled racial slurs. Thomas Clark, 34, a police officer, and Robert Clark, 25, were charged with assault, robbery and resisting arrest.

New York, NY • May 14, 1996

A Jewish family was allegedly beaten by a group of blacks who shouted anti-Semitic remarks.

New York, NY • June 7, 1996

A 15-year-old boy was allegedly slashed by two men who punched him and shouted anti-Semitic slurs because they believed he was Jewish. Anthony Nieves and Jose DeJesus, both 17, were charged with attempted murder, first-degree assault and criminal possession of a weapon.

New York, NY • Aug. 5, 1996

A white man was allegedly attacked by a group of black youths who shouted racial epithets.

Staten Island, NY • Feb. 5, 1996

A 16-year-old white student was allegedly beaten by a group of black youths in a racially motivated incident. A 15-year-old was charged with second-degree assault.

Staten Island, NY • Aug. 20, 1996

A Hispanic woman was allegedly attacked by two black youths. Hasson Qadeer, 16, and Caline Etchison, 15, were arrested.

Syracuse, NY • Oct. 28, 1996

A white student was allegedly attacked by a black student. Both students were suspended.

**Westhampton Beach, NY
May 29, 1996**

A black man was allegedly beaten by a white police officer who called him racial slurs. Constantine Chronis, 34, pleaded innocent to assault charges.

Woodburne, NY • July 6, 1996

Several Jewish men were allegedly attacked by two men in a bias-motivated incident. Cedric Fuller, 21, was charged with third-degree assault, aggravated harassment as a bias crime, resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. Jason Perulli, 19, was charged with disorderly conduct.

East Harlem, NY • Aug. 22, 1996

Two Mexican men were allegedly beaten by a group of Hispanic men who shouted racial slurs and anti-Mexican slogans.

Cincinnati, OH • July 28, 1996

A black woman was allegedly attacked by a group of whites.

Norwalk, OH • June 9, 1996

A man was allegedly attacked by a group of men, some of whom were Skinheads, in a racially motivated fight.

Cleveland, OH • April 27, 1996

A woman was allegedly beaten by three men who robbed her and vandalized her car while yelling racial slurs.

Ada, OK • Jan. 18, 1996

A black man was allegedly shot at by two white men in a racially motivated drive-by shooting.

Salem, OR • Feb. 24, 1996

A white man was allegedly stabbed by a reported Skinhead.

Allentown, PA • Sept. 29, 1996

A woman was allegedly beaten by three Skinheads.

Berwick, PA • Feb. 19, 1996

A car driven by a black woman was allegedly hit in the rear repeatedly by a white man who yelled racial slurs and threatened to kill her and her son. Todd Ryan Harter, 28, was charged with ethnic intimidation, assault, reckless endangerment, making terroristic threats and stalking.

Lock Haven, PA • April 13, 1996

A white man was allegedly hit in the head and called anti-white slurs by a black man.

Middletown, PA • Oct. 12, 1996

A white man was beaten and slashed with a knife allegedly by five white men, three of whom are self-proclaimed white supremacists. Klansmen Cameron Frick, 25, and Marc Marrow, 29, neo-Nazi Dennis Reardon, 20, his twin brother, Joseph, and Albert Long, 34, were charged with attempted homicide, aggravated and simple assault, criminal conspiracy to commit criminal homicide, recklessly endangering, harassment and stalking, and weapons charges.

New Zion, SC • Jan. 5, 1996

A black boy was allegedly tied to a tree, punched, kicked, and almost strangled by white playmates and their parents, one of whom used a racial epithet. Benjamin Mims, 62, and Betty Mims, 43, were charged with second-degree lynching.

Pelion, SC • Oct. 27, 1996

Two white men allegedly shot into a night club frequented by blacks. Clayton E. Spires Jr., 25, who allegedly has ties to the Klan, and Joshua G. England, 18, a reported member of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, were charged with assault and battery with intent to kill.

Spartanburg, SC • July 8, 1996

Four white men allegedly threw bottles and cans and yelled racial slurs at a black man and a white woman.

Charlottesville, VA • Nov. 2, 1996

A gay man was allegedly abducted, beaten and robbed by three men. Chad Turner Depasquale, 22, Billy Ray McKetchan, 18, and Joseph Cain Breeden, 17, were arrested.

Dumfries, VA • May 24, 1996

Three youths allegedly fired a pellet gun at a black family's car and shouted racial slurs. The three were charged with shooting into an occupied vehicle.

Burlington, VT • Dec. 8, 1996

A black student was allegedly

beaten by two youths during a racially motivated fight. Bradley M. Stott, 19, was charged with assault with a hate crime enhancement. Brian R. Stott, 19, was charged with assault.

Springfield, VT • June 1996

A white woman was allegedly thrown to the ground by a man who used racial epithets. Roy Towsley, 19, was charged with aggravated assault, simple assault and committing a hate crime.

St. Albans, VT • February 1996

A Hispanic man was allegedly beaten by a group of white youths, one of whom yelled a racial epithet. Jason Charles Powers was charged with aggravated assault and committing a hate crime. Michael Joseph Bonyea, 18, was charged with a felony assault.

St. Albans, VT • Jan. 15, 1996

A black man was allegedly stabbed by a man who called him racial slurs. Michael A. Conger, 35, pleaded not guilty to a felony charge of aggravated assault.

Bremerton, WA • April 19, 1996

A black man was allegedly beaten by a group of white sailors who called him a racial epithet. Dean C. Rank, James R. Gillman and Noel R. Dittrich were charged with suspicion of first-degree assault.

Longview, WA • May 15, 1996

A white youth and two black youths were allegedly attacked by a group of youths, one of whom pointed a gun at the trio and hurled racial epithets. Self-proclaimed white supremacist Benjamin J. Haga and Elijah J. Reid, both 19, and a 17-year-old woman were arrested.

Tacoma, WA • Jan. 28, 1996

A white male youth was allegedly beaten and another one was sprayed with an unknown chemical by four white youths who claimed to be Klan members.

Fond Du Lac, WI • Oct. 6, 1996

A white man was allegedly assaulted by two Skinheads who called him racial slurs.

River Falls, WI • Feb. 8, 1996

Two gay men were allegedly attacked outside a gay bar by a group of men who yelled anti-gay epithets.

ARSONS

Boligee, AL • Jan. 11, 1996

Three black churches were set afire.

Greensboro, AL • June 3, 1996

A black church was burned.

Hoover, AL • Feb. 8, 1996

A black woman's residence was set afire and swastikas and racial epithets were found at the scene.

Marvell, AR • Aug. 21, 1996

A black church was burned.

California City, CA • Aug. 30, 1996

A black family's residence burned and racial slurs were spray-painted inside the residence.

Imperial Beach, CA • Aug. 11, 1996

A Molotov cocktail was allegedly thrown at a Hispanic family's residence by Skinheads.

Sacramento, CA • Sept. 10, 1996

A black church was set afire.

Sacramento, CA • July 5, 1996

A vacant house burned and racial epithets were spray-painted at the scene.

Deland, FL • Sept. 9, 1996

A black church was set afire.

Jupiter, FL • March 14, 1996

A 14-year-old boy allegedly set a wooden sign afire at a middle school after spray-painting racial slurs on it in an effort to intimidate some of his black classmates. The youth was charged with arson and faces criminal charges.

Margate, FL • May 12, 1996

A store was set afire and swastikas

and references to Skinheads were spray-painted at the scene.

Marianna, FL • June 11, 1996

A black church was burned.

Beardstown, IL • Aug. 16, 1996

A tavern burned in a racially motivated incident.

Ford Heights, IL • Aug. 30, 1996

A black church was set afire.

Crown Point, IN • Nov. 17, 1996

A rooming house was set afire just days after three Hispanics were allegedly threatened and called racial slurs by two white men. Self-proclaimed Skinhead Charles R. Prichard and a 17-year-old were arrested.

West Roxbury, MA • September 1996

A house to be purchased by a black family was burned.

Alma, MI • Aug. 20, 1996

A black family's residence was set afire and a cross was left in the yard.

Madison, MI • Nov. 23, 1996

A fire was set in a garage and a racial epithet was written on a vehicle at the residence.

St. Louis, MO • Aug. 29, 1996

A biracial couple's residence burned after a Molotov cocktail was allegedly thrown through a window.

Kossuth, MS • June 17, 1996

Two black churches were burned.

Charlotte, NC • June 6, 1996

A black church was burned.

Rocky Point, NC • June 17, 1996

A black church was set afire.

Albany, NY • Dec. 7, 1996

A deli owned by a Jewish man burned and an anti-Semitic message was painted on an outside wall.

Brooklyn, NY • Feb. 3, 1996

The offices of two Jewish doctors were set afire and swastikas were found at the scene.

Enid, OK • June 13, 1996

A black church was set afire.

Columbia, SC • Sept. 19, 1996

A store owned by a black woman burned and a racial slur was spray-painted in the rubble.

Dillon, SC • August 1996

A black church was set afire. Two white men, Dennis Martin Moody Jr. and Neil Talbot, both 17, were charged with arson.

Florence, SC • April 26, 1996

A black church was burned.

Knoxville, TN • Jan. 8, 1996

A church with a multiracial congregation was set afire. Racist graffiti was written inside the church.

Tigrett, TN • May 14, 1996

A black church was burned.

Wichita Falls, TX • March 6, 1996

A house was allegedly burned to prevent a black family from renting the residence. Two white men, Gary Wayne Stouard, 40, and Shannon Ray Singleton, 18, were charged with arson, conspiracy to commit arson and a civil rights violation.

BOMBINGS

Fort Lauderdale, FL • Oct. 20, 1996

A gay nightclub was firebombed. David Ricky Fahuelsen was charged with arson.

Ruskin, FL • May 19, 1996

A fire bomb was allegedly thrown through a window at a black woman's residence.

Libertyville, IL • Sept. 29, 1996

A van parked outside a church was firebombed and swastikas, gang graffiti and a satanic pentagram were spray-painted at the church.

CLASHES

Centreville, AL • May 23, 1996

Black and white high school students clashed after a racist letter appeared in the local newspaper.

Long Beach, CA • July 19, 1996

Black residents clashed with white police officers after the residents allegedly called the officers racial slurs and accused them of using excessive force while trying to stop a fight.

Palmdale, CA • Jan. 10, 1996

Black, white and Mexican students clashed. A youth was charged with suspicion of inciting a riot and creating a disturbance on a school campus.

Santa Rosa, CA • Oct. 9, 1996

Several racially motivated fights broke out at a high school during which students allegedly hurled racial epithets at teachers and other students.

Saugus, CA • Nov. 18, 1996

Several racially motivated fights broke out in a prison during a two-day period. Several hundred prisoners, some of whom were black, Hispanic and Asian, were injured.

San Francisco, CA • August 1996

A fight allegedly erupted between opposing team players after members of a mostly white softball team yelled racial slurs at member of a mostly Latino team. Adam Sperbeck, 25, and Ruben Hernandez, 24, were arrested.

Boulder, CO • Nov. 18, 1996

Latino and white high school students clashed after an argument between a Latino youth and a white youth. Two students were suspended.

Kansas City, KS • March 26, 1996

Black and white students clashed after white students walked out of a Black History Month program in which black students yelled "Black Power."

Georgetown, KY • Feb. 5, 1996

Black and white middle school students fought after white students chanted racial slogans. Four students were charged with inciting a riot and resisting arrest and were suspended from school.

Newark, NJ • Feb. 29, 1996

Asian and white students were involved in a brawl in which two white students shouted racial epithets.

Fond Du Lac, WI • April 6, 1996

Racist Skinheads, blacks and Hispanics allegedly fought at a residence in a racially motivated incident. Nine Skinheads, one of whom was carrying a National Alliance business card, were charged with disorderly conduct.

Sheboygan, WI • Feb. 15, 1996

Hispanic and Asian high school students clashed in a racially motivated incident. Two Asian students, ages 15 and 16, were charged with disorderly conduct.

CROSS BURNINGS**Tuscaloosa, AL • Jan. 21, 1996**

A cross was burned at the University of Alabama.

Placerville, CA • Jan. 15, 1996

A cross was burned in a empty lot on the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday.

San Diego, CA • Jan. 15, 1996

A cross was burned on a freeway named after Martin Luther King Jr.

San Bernardino, CA • June 1996

A cross was burned at a black woman's residence.

Lamar, CO • Oct. 31, 1996

A cross was burned at Lamar Community College. William R. Boahn, 18, and Jason R. Weaver, 19, were charged with ethnic intimidation.

Williamsville, DE • Dec. 17, 1996

Three crosses were burned in a field.

Beardstown, IL • Aug. 11, 1996

A cross was burned at a tavern. Harold S. "Butch" Lyles, 44, and Michael W. French, 40, face hate crime charges.

Chicago, IL • June 13, 1996

A cross was burned at a black fam-

ily's residence. Thomas Budlove, 37, was charged with a hate crime.

Chicago Heights, IL • September 1996

A cross was burned at a black man's residence.

Dupo, IL • July 13, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

Dupo, IL • July 18, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

Granite City, IL • March 17, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence in a predominantly white neighborhood. A 14-year-old and two 13-year-olds face charges of civil rights violations.

Pekin, IL • March 10, 1996

A cross was burned at the residence of a couple with black friends. Lauren Neeley, 17, and a 15-year-old were charged with committing a hate crime.

West Frankfort, IL • August 1996

A cross was burned at a woman's residence.

Hammond, IN • July 13, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence. Two boys, ages 16 and 15, were charged with criminal mischief and intimidation.

Kokomo, IN • October 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's trailer. A threatening note was left at the scene and Ku Klux Klan stickers were placed on the family's car.

Muncie, IN • Dec. 12, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

Augusta, KS • June 17, 1996

A cross was burned in a black family's yard.

Marysville, KS • Jan. 12, 1996

A cross was burned at an interracial couple's residence.

Wichita, KS • Jan. 14, 1996

A cross was burned at the residence of a black family living in a white neighborhood.

Covington, KY • Feb. 19, 1996

A cross was burned in a white man's yard and "KKK" was written on a box.

Ferrysburg, MI • June 5, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

Interlochen, MI • Feb. 24, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

St. Paul, MN • July 2, 1996

A cross was burned.

Glen Carbon, MO • June 10, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence and a rock was thrown through the window.

Okolona, MS • Feb. 26, 1996

A cross was burned in a black public official's yard.

Lexington, NC • Nov. 2, 1996

A cross was burned at a woman's residence.

Lincolnton, NC • June 26, 1996

A cross was burned in a black family's yard.

Sparta, NC • Aug. 13, 1996

A cross was burned at a white church that was vandalized.

Berlin, NH • Oct. 29, 1996

A cross was burned at a residence.

Berlin, NH • November 1996

A cross was burned at a park.

Mineola, NY • July 4, 1996

A cross was burned on a high school athletic field.

Setauket, NY • June 2, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

Mansfield, OH • Aug. 28, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence. Joshua Rand, a 18-

year-old white man, pleaded not guilty to ethnic intimidation.

Parma, OH • July 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

Seaman, OH • June 1996

A cross was burned at the residence of two gay men and a threatening sign was left at the scene.

Xenia, OH • July 19, 1996

A cross was burned.

Skiatook, OK • June 1996

A cross was burned at a black teacher's residence.

Gresham, OR • June 15, 1996

A cross was burned at a black man's residence.

Greenville, SC • April 1996

A cross was burned at a white woman's residence.

Greenville, SC • April 13, 1996

A cross was burned in a largely black subdivision. Three white youths were charged with burning personal property.

Elizabethton, TN • May 29, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

Jefferson City, TN • Sept. 25, 1996

A cross was burned near a recreation center.

Lenoir City, TN • Dec. 12, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence.

Fort Worth, TX • Aug. 26, 1996

A cross was burned at a white family's residence.

Mt. Olivet, VA • March 23, 1996

A cross was burned at a black family's residence and a rock was thrown through a window. Two 17-year-olds were charged with two felonies and a misdemeanor for entering private property with intent to destroy property.

Norfolk, VA • July 25, 1996

A cross was burned at a black woman's business.

Roanoke, VA • Jan. 20, 1996

A cross was burned in an interracial couple's yard.

Eau Claire, WI • May 5, 1996

A cross was burned in a city park in a predominantly minority area.

THREATS

Centreville, AL • May 17, 1996

A newspaper allegedly received a racist letter threatening to blow up the building if the letter wasn't printed.

Lodi, CA • May 6, 1996

A Muslim mosque allegedly received a letter from Kahane Chai, an offshoot of the Jewish Defense League, threatening to kill all Muslims for alleged crimes committed against Jews in Lebanon.

Los Angeles, CA • June 1996

A black church received a letter signed "KKK" threatening to burn down the building.

San Clemente, CA • Aug. 10, 1996

A threatening message and an anti-Semitic sticker from the National Socialist White People's Party was taped to the front door at a Jewish family's residence.

Windsor, CA • Sept. 15, 1996

A threatening, racist message was left on the answering machine of a community activist the day after she coordinated an ethnic holiday celebration and protest.

New Haven, CT • June 20, 1996

The black church where the local NAACP was meeting received a bomb threat.

Burley, ID • Sept. 9, 1996

A Hispanic church received a recorded message threatening to burn the church and harm Mexicans.

Peoria, IL • Jan. 9, 1996

A man with reported ties to the Aryan National Brotherhood allegedly threatened to bomb three public housing units. Joseph Stookey, 26, faces federal charges.

Topeka, KS • Sept. 12, 1996

A man allegedly received a racist, threatening letter written on Ku Klux Klan letterhead.

Morehead, KY • September 1996

A threatening, anti-gay message and an anti-gay epithet were written on a resident assistant's door at Morehead State University.

Skowhegan, ME • Aug. 2, 1996

A group of white people allegedly threatened a black man with stones and a knife. Stephen McCarthy, 18, was charged with criminal threatening with a dangerous weapon.

Kansas City, MO • February 1996

A bus company received a phone call from a reported white supremacist in which he used racial slurs and threatened to kill the company's black bus drivers.

Charlotte, NC • May 18, 1996

A message threatening to burn black churches and kill black parishioners was left on the answering machine at a black church.

Durham, NC • May 25, 1996

The civic center where a group of black ministers was meeting with ATF agents to discuss how churches could protect themselves against arsons received a call threatening to bomb the building during the meeting.

Lincolnton, NC • July 22, 1996

A white man allegedly threatened his black supervisor and called him racial slurs. James William Davis, 31, was charged with ethnic intimidation.

Altamont, NY • June 24, 1996

A threatening anti-gay note was allegedly left at a residence where

two men live and a rock was thrown through the window.

Inwood, NY • March 4, 1996

A threatening letter with anti-black remarks was sent to members of a white country club from White Aryan Nation.

Roosevelt, NY • May 1996

A mosque allegedly received a letter from a group called Kahane Chai threatening to kill Muslims.

Hampton, VA • Sept. 21, 1996

A black man allegedly received several harassing phone messages, some of which contained racial slurs and threats to burn his residence. Joseph C. Joyner, 21, was charged with threatening to burn a house and using profanity and abusive language on the telephone.

Mineral, WA • July 17, 1996

Three men wearing Klan hoods burst into a biracial family's residence and allegedly threatened to kill a black woman and her son.

Pasco, WA • May 1996

A hotel hosting an awards ceremony for black students received a letter containing racial slurs and threatening to blow up the hotel.

Seattle, WA • Nov. 13, 1996

The convention center hosting a meeting of several thousand Jewish leaders, including the Israeli prime minister, received a bomb threat.

HARASSMENT

Tuscaloosa, AL • January 1996

A racist letter was sent to a black faculty member at the University of Alabama.

Carlsbad, CA • Aug. 18, 1996

A group of men claiming to be Skinheads allegedly yelled racial slurs and white power slogans at a multiracial group of youths.

Castro Valley, CA • Feb. 11, 1996

Anti-gay epithets were allegedly

yelled at three lesbians in the latest in a series of bias incidents targeting the women.

Glendale, CA • May 1996

Anti-Armenian messages were left on an Armenian secretary's answering machine.

Los Angeles, CA • Oct. 31, 1996

Anti-gay epithets were found on a gay and lesbian center's homepage.

Los Angeles, CA • November 1996

Roland Fortune, a 50-year-old white man, was charged with a hate crime and making annoying and threatening telephone calls after allegedly harassing a black man on the phone.

San Diego, CA • November 1996

Anti-Semitic literature targeting a congressman was left at several places around his district, including on cars at his office.

Stanford, CA • October 1996

Two men allegedly posted racist fliers at an apartment complex and yelled racial slurs at several residents.

Upland, CA • July 24, 1996

A racist note was left at a black woman's residence.

Arvada, CO • February 1996

A Hispanic girl was allegedly called a derogatory name by a white student in a racially motivated incident. The 17-year-old was charged with disorderly conduct.

Arvada, CO • March 14, 1996

Hispanic students were allegedly called derogatory remarks by a Native American student. The 16-year-old was charged with disorderly conduct.

Highlands Ranch, CO • Oct. 25, 1996

A threatening, racist note was sent to a black vice principal at a high school. A 15-year-old was charged with ethnic intimidation.

South Windsor, CT • Sept. 30, 1996

A black high school student was

allegedly called racial slurs by a white high school student. The student was charged with disorderly conduct.

Washington, DC • Aug. 17, 1996

Swastikas and obscenities were allegedly input into a government agency's World Wide Web site.

Port St. Lucie, FL • March 15, 1996

A racist, sexist and threatening letter was allegedly sent to a black guidance counselor at a high school.

St. Petersburg, FL • November 1996

Two racially offensive cartoons, one with a caricature of the black man shot to death by a police officer in October, was posted on a bulletin board at the city's police department and left on a staff room table.

Kissimmee, FL • August 1996

Four police officers allegedly received racist mail at their job.

Beardstown, IL • July 1996

Two men allegedly yelled racial slurs at a group of whites and Hispanics. Lyle O'Taylor III, 29, and Luis G. Nava, 23, were charged with disorderly conduct, mob action and a hate crime.

Madison County, IL • Dec. 5, 1996

A white youth was allegedly taunted at a restaurant by four black youths, one of whom called him an anti-white slur. Charleston Hilton Sr., 17, was charged with a hate crime.

New Orleans, LA • February 1996

Racist literature was sent to a black-owned business.

Greenfield, MA • September 1996

Two white men allegedly yelled racial slurs at several high school soccer team players who were parked at a restaurant.

Randolph, MA • Feb. 25, 1996

A rock was allegedly thrown through the window of the residence of a black minister and a

racist note signed "KKK" was subsequently sent to him. Vasilios Hatzimanoulos, 19, was arrested for the vandalism incident.

Laurel, MD • Nov. 14, 1996

A racist flier with references to the Klan was left on a black man's car.

Ann Arbor, MI • October 1996

A black political candidate received several racist phone calls.

Detroit, MI • March 18, 1996

Racist drawings were allegedly stuffed into a black man's coat pocket at his job.

Marshall, MI • January 1996

A basketball player and a referee, both Jewish, were allegedly called an anti-Semitic slur by an opposing team player.

East Lansing, MI • May 1996

A letter threatening Jews, Muslims and Russians was sent to a campus newspaper at Michigan State University.

Minneapolis, MN • April 2, 1996

A threatening racist letter signed "KKK Kops" was allegedly sent to a black public official.

Durham, NC • Nov. 27, 1996

Racist and anti-gay messages were sent by a group called "X Society" to several people who own papers.

Greensboro, NC • Sept. 30, 1996

A photo of three Klansmen with a racist message written on it was allegedly sent to a black employee at his job.

Hillsborough, NC • March, 1996

A racial epithet was inserted into two black students' computer documents.

Bloomfield, NJ • Oct. 10, 1996

A woman married to a man of Indian descent allegedly received sexual and bias-related literature. Manuel Vega, 41, was charged with bias harassment.

Collins Lakes, NJ • Oct. 18, 1996

A black woman and a black youth were allegedly called racial slurs. Pasquale Fiorentino, 23, was charged with harassment, aggravated assault and weapons offenses.

Jersey City, NJ • April 19, 1996

A note containing anti-Hispanic epithets was allegedly taped to the door of a restaurant owned by a Puerto Rican immigrant.

Millville, NJ • Feb. 28, 1996

A woman allegedly called a welfare office and used a racial slur. Latonya Milbourne, 18, was charged with a hate crime.

West Orange, NJ • Aug. 19, 1996

A black police officer was allegedly called a racial slur by his white police director.

Las Cruces, NM • Jan. 22, 1996

An anti-Semitic epithet was written in the locker room at New Mexico State and racial slurs were yelled at players by members of the audience during a conference playoff game.

Albany, NY • Feb. 6, 1996

A gay black man received a message via e-mail with references to the Klan.

Bensonhurst, NY • March 1996

Three white men allegedly yelled a racial epithet at a black man.

Dobbs Ferry, NY • June 1996

An anti-Semitic letter was left at a Jewish student's locker.

Long Island, NY • June 5, 1996

A Jewish tenant was allegedly threatened by a man who yelled anti-Semitic remarks. Rory Walsh, 30, pleaded not guilty to aggravated harassment and resisting arrest.

Shirley, NY • Dec. 14, 1996

A racist letter was allegedly sent to a black family. Hector Negron, 34, was charged with aggravated harassment.

Christmas Valley, OR • June 17, 1996

A letter protesting the ownership of a lodge by two women who were believed to be gay was sent to several government agencies.

Roseburg, OR • Jan. 2, 1996

Racist signs were posted at Native American businesses.

Lansdale, PA • Sept. 19, 1996

A black employee at a department store allegedly received a Ku Klux Klan card from a white couple after an argument with the employee. Angel L. Kelly, 25, and Frederick Valkavitch, 24, face harassment charges.

Florence, SC • October 1996

A racist letter was sent to three black women and a woman of Mexican descent at Francis Marion University.

Memphis, TN • May 1996

A black couple living in a predominantly white neighborhood allegedly received a threatening letter that contained references to the Ku Klux Klan. Reported white supremacist Scott Shepherd and his wife Anita were ordered to stay away from the black family.

Bellevue, WA • Oct. 29, 1996

Racial hate mail was sent to a Native American woman.

Spokane, WA • March 22, 1996

Black law students received threatening and racist letters at Gonzaga University.

Fond Du Lac, WI • Oct. 19, 1996

A Hispanic youth was allegedly called a racial slur by a man. A 18-year-old was charged with disorderly conduct. Police found Ku Klux Klan and National Alliance business cards at his residence.

Madison, WI • September 1996

A group of blacks allegedly were called a racial slur by a white woman. Roberta I. Gerke was charged with obstructing and disorderly conduct.

Milwaukee, WI • Aug. 11, 1996

Several anti-Semitic documents were received by a Jewish organization via fax.

Stevens Point, WI • March 6, 1996

Several Asian families were harassed by two youths who called them racial slurs, used profanities and made obscene gestures. Two 17-year-olds were charged with disorderly conduct with a hate crime enhancement.

INTIMIDATION**Mentone, CA • May 24, 1996**

A black man was allegedly threatened by a co-worker who wore a white robe with a hood and had a gun. Richard McGuire, 33, was arrested on charges on suspicion of brandishing a weapon and a civil rights violation.

Greenwich, CT • May 14, 1996

A white woman allegedly yelled a racial slur and ordered her dog to chase a black girl. Gloria Larsen, 52, was arrested on a felony charge of intimidation based on bigotry bias and a charge of second-degree reckless endangerment.

Milford, CT • Jan. 13, 1996

Robert DeAngelo, a 33-year-old white man, allegedly threatened and punched restaurant employees, threw bottles, smashed windows and yelled racial slurs after refusing to be served by a black waitress. He was charged with four counts of intimidation based on bigotry or bias.

Dade City, FL • September 1996

Human skeletal bones were left on a black woman's car.

Jacksonville, FL • March 15, 1996

A black doll with a rope tied around its neck was hung on a fence near a junior high school. Two ninth graders were suspended.

Joliet, IL • Jan. 26, 1996

A sign bearing a Nazi symbol was allegedly placed at a vacant house

soon to be occupied by a black family. Thomas Gibson, 34, was charged with a hate crime.

Lexington, KY • Feb. 29, 1996

Two white students allegedly made Nazi salutes to a black choir at a Black History Month program at a high school. One of the white students was expelled.

Lexington, KY • April 3, 1996

A wooden cross was allegedly left at a 15-year-old's residence. The youth also allegedly received a call threatening to burn down his house because he has a black friend. Johnny Robinson, 46, was charged with two counts of terroristic threatening.

Baton Rouge, LA • June 20, 1996

A hangman's noose was left on the front door of a black church.

Towson, MD • December 1996

A black firefighter found a noose at his locker twice in a week.

Troy, MI • February 1996

The letters "KKK" and a drawing of a Klansman were painted at a black woman's residence.

Brick Township, NJ • March 4, 1996

A racist drawing of a person wearing a pointed white hood and swastikas was allegedly sent to a black middle school student by a white classmate.

Tudor, NY • February 1996

A black doll with a knotted rope tied around its neck was left hanging on an apartment owned by a black real-estate agent.

Riddle, OR • March 25, 1996

A white man allegedly yelled a racial slur and threatened to kill a biracial family. Rocky Blaine Young, 39, was charged with second-degree intimidation, menacing and attempting to commit a crime.

Springboro, PA • March 7, 1996

Two white men allegedly forced a black man to strip and jump from

a bridge in a racially motivated incident. Timothy Braden, 29, and Bradley Braden, 35, were charged with attempted homicide, kidnapping, and ethnic intimidation.

York, PA • January 1996

A black girl was taunted by a group of boys who wore T-shirts imprinted with a Confederate flag.

Knoxville, TN • Jan. 12, 1996

A racist letter from Skinheads for White Justice and BFI Brotherhood was sent to a residence and black-owned bank.

San Antonio, TX • Sept. 16, 1996

Two black aircraft mechanics at an Air Force base were taunted by white co-workers who wore Klan-like hoods.

VANDALISM**Center Point, AL • July 28, 1996**

A threatening message was spray-painted at a black man's residence.

Apple Valley, CA • August 1996

Racial slurs were spray-painted at a black family's residence.

Corona, CA • Sept. 24, 1996

Racial slurs and threatening messages were scrawled at the residence of a couple of Iranian descent and the house was vandalized.

Escondido, CA • Jan. 18, 1996

A racial epithet was written on a black woman's driveway.

Hanford, CA • Aug. 5, 1996

"KKK," swastikas and racial slurs were spray-painted throughout the city. Four youths were arrested.

Irvine, CA • Aug. 28, 1996

Anti-Semitic and racist graffiti was spray-painted at the residence of a family of Middle Eastern descent.

Lancaster, CA • Nov. 8, 1996

Swastikas and racial slurs were spray-painted in several classrooms at a middle school. Two youths, ages 17 and 14, were arrested on

suspicion of burglary, felony vandalism and a hate crime. Two other youths, 16 and 15, were arrested on suspicion of burglary. A 21-year-old also was arrested.

Lodi, CA • Nov. 7, 1996

A swastika and racial slurs targeting blacks and Arabs were written on a multicultural mural at a school.

Ojai, CA • Feb. 25, 1996

A swastika was painted at a temple.

Palm Springs, CA • Feb. 29, 1996

Racial slurs and a death threat were painted on a black man's car.

Palmdale, CA • Nov. 18, 1996

Swastikas and racist slogans were scrawled at a Latino man's apartment that was burglarized.

San Diego, CA • May 28, 1996

A racial slur was written at a multicultural museum.

Sonoma, CA • Sept. 10, 1996

A gay pride flag at a gay couple's residence was set afire.

Stanford, CA • April 1996

An anti-Asian epithet was written on a computer monitor at the Asian Activities Center at Stanford University.

Temecula, CA • November 1996

A group of reported Skinheads threw a bottle through a window of a doughnut shop managed by an Asian.

Turlock, CA • Dec. 3, 1996

The words "KKK" and an anti-gay epithet were carved at a residence allegedly by Skinheads.

Vista, CA • July 25, 1996

An anti-gay epithet was scrawled at a gay man's residence.

East Haven, CT • September 1996

A Jewish cemetery was vandalized.

New Britain, CT • August 1996

Swastikas were painted at a Jewish cemetery.

Claymont, DE • December 1996

The tires on several cars belonging to black women were slashed. Two 15-year-olds were charged with criminal mischief and a hate crime.

New Castle, DE • August 1996

Swastikas and the letters "KKK" were spray-painted at a black church. Two white youths, Jason M. Eldreth, 15, and Christopher Piunti, 11, were charged with hate crime violations.

Bradenton, FL • Aug. 28, 1996

Swastikas and racial slurs were painted on the street leading to a black woman's residence.

Daytona Beach, FL • March 11, 1996

Four class projects, all depicting scenes from the Holocaust and the civil rights movement, were destroyed at a middle school, and at least one of the projects had its human figures taken apart and burned.

Ft. Myers, FL • March 13, 1996

Racist slogans were written at a black family's residence.

Jacksonville, FL • February 1996

An anti-Semitic remark was written on a Jewish center.

Jacksonville, FL • Aug. 6, 1996

Racial slurs were painted at a black family's residence.

Jupiter Island, FL • Aug. 31, 1996

Two swastikas and the Star of David were spray-painted at a Jewish couple's residence.

Melbourne, FL • Jan. 14, 1996

The letters "KKK" and racial slurs were spray-painted at the residence of a white couple who hired two black men.

Miami, FL • Oct. 3, 1996

Black and Jewish grave sites were vandalized.

Winter Garden, FL • July 3, 1996

Racial epithets and other graffiti were painted on several churches and businesses. Two boys, 16 and 15,

were charged with criminal mischief with a hate crime enhancement.

Council Bluffs, IA • April 23, 1996

A racist slogan was written on a privacy fence at a business that has a black operator.

Waterloo, IA • April 5, 1996

Racist graffiti was spray-painted on a Asian man's vehicle and one of the car's brake lines was cut.

Boise, ID • November 1996

Anti-Semitic graffiti was written at a Greek Orthodox Church and the building next door owned by a Jewish organization.

Pocatello, ID • Jan. 20, 1996

The phrase "White Power" was written on the apartment of a white woman with a mixed-race child.

Chicago, IL • May 24, 1996

The letters "KKK" and a swastika were drawn on the playground at a school with mostly black students in a predominantly white neighborhood.

Granite City, IL • April 17, 1996

A black man's car window was allegedly smashed in by a group of white youths who yelled racial slurs. Richard Warren, 17, was charged with criminal damage to property.

Kankakee, IL • September 1996

The letters "KKK" and white supremacist slogans were painted at a park.

Carrollton, IN • Oct. 31, 1996

The letters "KKK" and a pentagram were painted on a black man's car.

Boston, MA • Feb. 28, 1996

Several swastikas were painted at a high school. Jason Solbo, 18, was charged with malicious destruction of property and civil rights violations.

Dedham, MA • March 1996

A racial slur was scratched into a vehicle that was vandalized. A white man, Scott E. Howard, 26,

was charged with breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, malicious destruction of property and racial intimidation. Dana P. Taylor, a 23-year-old white man, was charged with malicious destruction of property.

Gloucester, MA • May 12, 1996

A 14-year-old allegedly tore down a Jewish couple's fence and arranged the pieces in the shape of a swastika and the Star of David.

Lexington, MA • Sept. 20, 1996

The letters "KKK" were written on the front door at a black-owned business.

Norfolk, MA • June 26, 1996

A swastika was written in a driveway. Two youths were charged with civil rights violations.

Stoughton, MA • June 19, 1996

A synagogue was vandalized.

Gaithersburg, MD • Feb. 17, 1996

A threatening message was written at a Muslim school that was vandalized.

Jessup, MD • October 1996

Racial slurs and satanic references were written at a Pakistani family's residence.

Ocean City, MD • Oct. 20, 1996

Two Jewish religious displays were destroyed at a store owned by an Orthodox Jew.

Riverdale, MD • Oct. 14, 1996

The letters "KKK" and a swastika were painted at an elementary school. Two 13-year-olds, one black and one white, were charged with destruction of property and a hate crime.

Sanford, ME • Jan. 13, 1996

A swastika was spray-painted on a Catholic church.

Ann Arbor, MI • March 24, 1996

A racial slur was written at a black family's house under construction.

Canton, MI • Sept. 19, 1996

Ethnic slurs were spray-painted at an Islamic school.

Grand Rapids, MI • March 29, 1996

Racial slurs were spray-painted at two black family's residences.

Northville, MI • Oct. 21, 1996

A racist message was painted on a black man's apartment door.

St. Louis, MO • May 24, 1996

Anti-Semitic graffiti was written on a lab table in a Jewish teacher's classroom.

Great Falls, MT • Sept. 23, 1996

A swastika, a cross, the Star of David and the numbers "666" were spray-painted at a church with gay and lesbian parishioners.

Charlotte, NC • June 9, 1996

A swastika was painted on a statue of Martin Luther King Jr.

Durham, NC • July 1996

The letters "KKK" and a swastika were spray-painted at a black church.

Lincoln, NE • March 7, 1996

Swastikas and other hate graffiti were drawn at a temple.

Keene, NH • March 1996

Swastikas were painted on two buildings owned by a Jewish man.

Bridgewater, NJ • Jan. 3, 1996

Anti-Semitic slurs and slogans were spray-painted throughout the city.

Hackensack, NJ • June 17, 1996

A woman allegedly scratched the paint on a car she believed belonged to a Korean-American in a racially motivated incident. Gloria Kovach was charged with criminal mischief.

Jersey City, NJ • May 28, 1996

A swastika was scrawled on a Jewish man's car.

Livingston, NJ • Nov. 3, 1996

The letters "KKK" and racial epithets were scrawled at a dorm at

Rutgers University Livingston College.

Raritan, NJ • July 29, 1996

A swastika was painted on the roof of a Jewish community center. Jared Miller and Jarette Codd were arrested in the incident.

Brighton Beach, NY • July 23, 1996

Anti-Semitic epithets were scrawled at a Jewish community center.

Brooklyn, NY • July 23, 1996

A swastika was scrawled at a Jewish community center.

Flushing, NY • Jan. 2, 1996

A swastika was scrawled on a synagogue.

Mamaroneck, NY • Sept. 13, 1996

Anti-Semitic graffiti was painted at a Jewish family's residence.

Maspeth, NY • August 1996

A swastika, a white power slogan and a threatening message were found scrawled inside a building under construction by Jewish owners.

Mamaroneck, NY • Sept. 13, 1996

Swastikas were painted at a Jewish family's residence.

Queens, NY • Aug. 26, 1996

Two swastikas were drawn on the sidewalk in front of a synagogue.

Queens Village, NY • June 1996

The letters "KKK" and a swastika were painted at a black church.

Riverhead, NY • June 18, 1996

White supremacist slogans, swastikas and the letters "KKK" were spray-painted at an elementary school.

Smithtown, NY • Dec. 26, 1996

The letters "KKK" and anti-Semitic graffiti were written at a Jewish school.

Warwick, NY • March 22, 1996

A swastika was etched into the set where a Jewish play was performed at a high school.

Brooklyn, NY • March 1996

An anti-Semitic slur was spray-painted at a Jewish woman's residence.

Columbus, OH • June 3, 1996

A racial epithet was spray-painted at a black woman's residence.

Cuyahoga Falls, OH • July 23, 1996

Anti-Semitic slurs were scrawled on a Jewish teacher's car.

Dayton, OH • September 1996

The letters "KKK" were painted on a black family's car.

Pleasant City, OH • June 19, 1996

A racial slur was spray-painted at a black family's residence.

El Reno, OK • Jan. 10, 1996

The letters "KKK" were painted on a black woman's car.

Aumsville, OR • March 1996

Racist graffiti was scrawled at a interracial couple's residence.

Eugene, OR • December 1996

The letters "KKK" and anti-Semitic graffiti were spray-painted at a black church.

Walterville, OR • July 3, 1996

A racist message aimed at a police officer of Persian descent was written on a shed.

Canton, PA • June 23, 1996

"KKK" was written in the driveway at an interracial couple's residence.

Grays Ferry, PA • Nov. 12, 1996

Racial epithets and swastikas were painted at a black woman's residence.

Philadelphia, PA • Oct. 20, 1996

A threatening, racist message was written at a biracial family's residence.

Reading, PA • September 1996

Swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans were spray-painted at a synagogue.

Trappe, PA • April 20, 1996

The letters "KKK" and racial slurs

were written on a black man's hotel room door. A white man, Kevin Dwayne Nash, 32, was charged with criminal mischief and ethnic intimidation.

Lancaster, PA • April 21, 1996

Racial slurs and swastikas were painted at a black family's car and residence.

Florence, SC • June 1996

Derogatory slogans were written on a black candidate's campaign signs.

Greenville, TN • April 26, 1996

The letters "KKK" were spray-painted at a black church.

Dallas, TX • Jan. 16 1996

An anti-white slur was spray-painted on the residence of a white man living in a predominantly black neighborhood.

Fort Worth, TX • August 1996

An anti-gay slur was scrawled on shotgun shells.

Tucker, TX • February 1996

The letters "KKK" and a racial slur were painted on a black church.

Charlottesville, VA • Sept. 3, 1996

Swastikas were spray-painted at a Jewish family's residence.

Newport News, VA • April 6, 1996

Anti-Semitic remarks were painted at a synagogue.

Spokane, WA • April 30, 1996

Racial slurs were scrawled at a black law student's residence at Gonzaga University.

Tacoma, WA • Oct. 31, 1996

The letters "KKK" were scrawled on a black high school principals car.

Fond Du Lac, WI • Sept. 26, 1996

Racial slurs were painted at a synagogue.

La Crosse, WI • Sept. 15, 1996

A racial slogan was written on a black dorm director's door. Jared D. Pearson, 19, was charged with criminal damage to property. ▲

FOR THE RECORD

Incidents listed in For The Record are drawn primarily from media sources and initial police reports, not all of which have been verified by Klanwatch. Because hate crimes often are not reported, this listing understates the true level of bias incidents.

INTELLIGENCE

Ventura, CA • Oct. 24, 1996

Mark Schultz, 20, who was reportedly involved in Skinhead activity, was fatally shot in the chest during an argument with an unknown assailant at a motel. Police found a swastika painted on a footbridge near the crime scene.

Detroit, MI • Dec. 22, 1996

A 38-year-old man was arrested at his residence after police found three live grenades, three dozen handguns, several rifles, a thousand rounds of ammunition, gunpowder and neo-Nazi paraphernalia.

Fort Bragg, NC • October 1996

Pfc. Anthony Evans was sentenced to 18 months in prison and given a bad-conduct discharge after admitting to possessing a Chinese AK-47 machine gun and two rifles. During a search of his residence, police found white supremacist literature, racist figurines, a picture of Evans with a Nazi flag and a Klan poster.

Fort Bragg, NC • December 1996

Robert L. Washington, a 31-year-old black man, received a general discharge from the U.S. Army Special Forces Unit for painting swastikas at the barracks in July.

Salem, OR • Oct. 1, 1996

William Jason Mowdy, 23, was shot to death in a park allegedly after an angry exchange with a white man. Mowdy was reportedly a member of the American Front, a neo-Nazi Skinhead group.

Lewisburg, PA • Nov. 7, 1996

Self-proclaimed white supremacist Randall Scott Anderson, 22, was stabbed to death in prison. Anderson was serving a nine-year sentence for the 1992 firebombing of a skating rink frequented by blacks.

Sevierville, TN • June 1996

Former Klansman Delmar Dennis, 56, died of a heart attack. Testimony by Dennis, who became an FBI informant, helped convict white supremacist Byron De La Beckwith in the slaying of civil rights activist Medgar Evers in 1963.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

Heflin, AL • Nov. 21, 1996

William Andrew Brown Jr., 20, Sandra Gentry, 26, and a 17-year-old were arrested in connection with a fire at a racially mixed church in November.

Phoenix, AZ • December 1996

A white woman, Katherine E. Becker, 43, was arrested on an intimidation charge for an alleged series of harassing incidents targeting a black family.

Huntington Beach, CA Nov. 21, 1996

Isaac Anthony Ramirez, 18, was arrested for filing a false report in October claiming a Skinhead yelled an ethnic remark then beat him.

Imperial Beach, CA September 1996

Matthew Moss, 22, was arrested on suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon as a hate crime for allegedly calling a black man a racial epithet and punching him in August.

Irvine, CA • Nov. 13, 1996

Richard Machado, 19, was charged with civil rights violations for allegedly sending racist computer messages to Asian students in September.

Littlerock, CA • Aug. 20, 1996

Colan Tonio, 23, Pride Tatroe, 22, and Richard Ritchie, 21, were arrested on suspicion of arson for allegedly burning a cross at a residence in August.

Los Angeles, CA • Sept. 16, 1996

Danny Williams, 22, a reported Skinhead, pleaded not guilty to conspiracy, interference with federally protected activities and aiding and abetting in connection with an alleged attack on two black men in July.

Newport Beach, CA • October 1996

Dennis Paul Desanti Jr. and Daniel Michael Johnson, both 18, were charged with attempted murder for allegedly stabbing a Latino man in October. Reported Skinhead Eric Fiebrantz, 17, was arrested on suspicion of attempted murder in connection with the same incident.

Palm Springs, CA • Sept. 30, 1996

Robert Allen Makowski, 31, was sentenced to one year in prison and three years' probation for a March 1995 attack on a man of Mexican descent.

Portola, CA • October 1996

Tim Billings and Donald Ojala were arrested and a third man, Dennis Scott Clark, was taken into custody for allegedly planning to attack a police officer, bomb a sheriff's department and rob a jewelry store. The men are reported members of the white supremacist group the Aryan Brotherhood. Billings was charged with possessing burglar's tools and resisting arrest and Ojala was charged with conspiracy to commit robbery.

Redlands, CA • November 1996

Skinheads Russell Kashey, 18, and Robert Kashey, 17, pleaded guilty to attempted murder in the March beating death of a homeless man.

San Francisco, CA • Nov. 7, 1996

Jonathan Bell, 25, was sentenced to six months in jail, given a one-year

suspended sentence and three years' probation, fined and ordered to pay restitution for his part in the beating of a gay man in October 1995. John Cody Lee, 22, was sentenced to five months in jail and was also given a one-year suspended sentence and three years' probation, fined and ordered to pay restitution to the victim.

San Diego, CA • Dec. 17, 1996

Sean Wood, 22, was arrested on two counts of attempted murder for his alleged involvement in the stabbing of two men by alleged Skinheads.

Temecula, CA • Nov. 27, 1996

Three white youths, Brad Lee Stevens, 20, and Shaun Adam Vilan and Michelle Lorraine Hughes, both 19, were arrested on charges of suspicion of assault and a hate crime for allegedly attacking several white youths because they have black friends.

Van Nuys, CA • November 1996

Reported Skinhead Joseph Langford, 18, pleaded guilty to attempted murder for the 1995 stabbing of a black student. His 17-year-old accomplice pleaded guilty to assault and causing great bodily injury.

Victorville, CA • Sept. 4, 1996

Eric Gregory Bivens, 24, was sentenced to four years in prison for assault with a deadly weapon and a hate crime charge for yelling a racial epithet and attacking an Army soldier in March. Jacob J. Whitaker, 22, was sentenced to four years in prison after he pleaded guilty to assault in the incident.

San Diego, CA • Oct. 9, 1996

Timothy Fenstermacher, 24, was sentenced to 16 years in prison for

yelling racial slurs and stabbing a Hispanic man in a park in August 1995.

Lamar, CO • Nov. 6, 1996

Jason Weaver, 19, and William Boahan, 18, pleaded guilty to ethnic intimidation for burning a cross at a community college in October.

Enfield, CT • Oct. 28, 1996

Two youths, ages 14 and 15, were charged with intimidation based on bias or bigotry, breach of the peace, second-degree criminal mischief, conspiracy to commit criminal mischief, conspiracy to commit sixth-degree larceny, destruction of property and deprivation of rights for allegedly vandalizing two white churches.

Milford, CT • Nov. 30, 1996

Stanley Hicks, 23, was charged with criminal mischief and intimidation based on bias or bigotry for allegedly writing "KKK" in a neighborhood.

Milford, CT • December 1996

Robert DeAngelo, 34, was sentenced to four years in prison for ransacking a restaurant and yelling racial slurs in January after refusing to be served by a black waitress.

Norwalk, CT • Aug. 26, 1996

Two 13-year-old boys were charged with arson for allegedly burning a Jewish community center.

Washington, DC • Oct. 15, 1996

Michael J. Monts, 23, was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon but acquitted of a hate crime in an attack on a gay man in July.

Charlotte Harbor, FL • Oct. 7, 1996

Norris Hubbard Jr., 17, was charged with aggravated battery on a school employee, battery on a school employee, a hate crime and resisting arrest without violence for allegedly assaulting a baseball coach and using racial epithets at school and against a police officer.

Groveland, FL • September 1996

Ernest J. Phillips was charged with conspiracy and a hate crime for allegedly harassing a Vietnamese merchant.

Jacksonville, FL • Oct. 11, 1996

Gary Ray Bowles was sentenced to life in prison for the 1994 murder of a gay man. Bowles was sentenced to death in May for the murder of another man in 1994. He is also facing trial in the murders of several other men.

Lake City, FL • Sept. 19, 1996

A black woman, Gloria Taylor, 42, was charged with corruption by threat and written threats to kill or do bodily harm for allegedly sending threatening letters containing racist and anti-Semitic references to several black employees at a hospital in June.

Largo, FL • Dec. 4, 1996

Skinheads Victor Scinto and John Auman, both 26, pleaded guilty to arson and possession of a destructive device for the July firebombing of a residence they believed belonged to two black men.

Miami, FL • December 1996

Reported South Miami Aryan Skin Heads members Arturo Depina and Robert Allen Lindbaum were charged with criminal mischief and burglary for allegedly painting anti-Semitic graffiti at a high school. Nikolas Damiani, 31, the reported head of the South Miami Aryan Skin Heads, was charged with allegedly painting racist graffiti in the same incident.

Fort Madison, IA • Oct. 3, 1996

Angie Klesner, 20, and Stacy Klesner, 18, pleaded guilty to arson threats for burning "KKK" into the football field at a high school. Another youth was charged with reckless use of fire in the incident.

Sandpoint, ID • Oct. 31, 1996

Richard Franklin Masker, 54, a reported Aryan Nations member, was

arrested for failing to appear at a debtor's examination in October.

Chicago, IL • September 1996

Two 16-year-olds were charged with criminal damage to property and a hate crime for allegedly desecrating a Jewish cemetery.

Chicago, IL • Nov. 14, 1996

Walter Adams, 32, was charged with a hate crime for allegedly shouting anti-gay epithets during a traffic dispute and threatening two men he believed to be gay.

Chicago, IL • Sept. 25, 1996

Mark Powers, 18, was charged with criminal trespassing and two 16-year-olds were charged with a hate crime and one count of felony criminal damage to property for allegedly vandalizing a Jewish cemetery.

Ottawa, IL • October 1996

Douglas Nitz, 41, was sentenced to six months in jail for yelling a racial slur at a black woman in August 1995.

Peoria, IL • Nov. 16, 1996

Scott D. Davis, 24, was charged with a hate crime, mob action, obstructing police, resisting arrest and battery and David Cravens, 23, was charged with mob action, battery, obstructing police and resisting arrest for allegedly yelling racial slurs at three black women and for allegedly attacking two men in a car in a separate incident.

Auburn, IN • Oct. 2, 1996

Klansman Anthony Berry received a one-year suspended sentence and six months' probation for punching a youth at a Klan rally in November 1995.

Indianapolis, IN • Dec. 10, 1996

Philip W. Lafary, 31, Stephen J. Hartbarger, 26, and Lonnie R. Hartbarger, 21, were charged with civil rights violations after allegedly burning a cross at a biracial family's residence.

Merrillville, IN • Oct. 4, 1996

A 17-year-old was charged with criminal mischief, intimidation and harassment for allegedly slashing a black man's car tires and leaving a racist message at his residence in September.

Manhattan, KS • November 1996

Aaron M. Connet, 17, and Jared J. Schroeder, 16, were charged with criminal damage to property for allegedly painting racist graffiti at a high school and a residence in May and September.

Oskaloosa, KS • Oct. 31, 1996

Former Klansman Michael Bittle, 29, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit aggravated robbery in connection with the 1993 death of a man.

Wichita, KS • Oct. 15, 1996

Zachary David Nagy, 20, pleaded guilty to conspiring to violate the civil rights of a black family for burning a cross at their residence in June.

Monroe, LA • Sept. 10, 1996

Patrick Thomas Matthews, 30, Phillip Mark Dison, 27, and Larry Wallace Jr., 21, were each sentenced to 18 months in prison for cross burnings at two black residences in 1994. Kenneth Wayne Bovee II, 20, and Randall James Smith, 22, were sentenced to 15 months in prison in the incident. Christopher Taylor and Colbee Sewayne Taylor, both 24, were sentenced to a year and a day and Adam Wade Whatley, 21, was sentenced to a year in prison. Three juveniles were also convicted in the cross burnings.

Attleboro, MA • Sept. 23, 1996

Self-proclaimed white supremacist David Rosado, 25, was sentenced to life in prison for the 1995 murder of a black man.

Bolton, MA • Sept. 13, 1996

John D. Rousseau, 17, was charged with malicious destruction of property after allegedly

spray-painting anti-Semitic graffiti and anti-government slogans at a trailer and vandalizing several pieces of property in August.

Franklin, MA • Sept. 13, 1996

Joseph A. Richard, 20, a reported Skinhead, was arrested after allegedly threatening customers at a store.

Haverhill, MA • Nov. 20, 1996

Steven Beam, 18, and Jason Demine, 19, members of the Skinhead group Angels of Assault, were charged with possession of dangerous weapons after being stopped for a routine traffic violation. During a search of the vehicle, police found two canisters of Mace, three sets of nunchuks, two weighted chains, two gloves with metal spikes, throwing stars, two baseball bats and three face masks.

Hull, MA • Oct. 11, 1996

A 16-year-old girl was found not guilty of a hate crime for drawing a swastika on a blackboard at a high school in November 1995.

Norfolk, MA • Dec. 5, 1996

Reported Skinheads Michael Sullivan, 20, Michael Hankey, Ronald Angeli, Steven Sullivan and Kimberly Connell, all 18, and Ernest Eastep, 17, pleaded not guilty to involuntary manslaughter, assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and assault for their part in a fight in which one man was killed in October. John Sullivan, 19, was charged with being an accessory for allegedly providing the knives used in the attack. Two other men, David Golden and Daniel Foscaldi, were arrested in the incident.

Plymouth, MA • Sept. 17, 1996

John R. Roche Jr., 28, David S. Cranmer, 27, and Mark A. Demareno, 23, pleaded not guilty to kidnapping and assault charges after allegedly beating a man because they thought he was gay.

Wrentham, MA • Oct. 31, 1996

Reported Skinhead Laurence M.

Sullivan, 21, pleaded not guilty to assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and malicious destruction of property for his part in a fight that left one person dead in October.

Wrentham, MA • Nov. 4, 1996

Reported Skinhead John Tague, 26, was charged with first-degree murder in the stabbing of a man in October.

Augusta, ME • Oct. 17, 1996

Benjamin J. Newton, 18, pleaded guilty to conspiracy for burning a cross at two black couples' residences in June.

Bangor, ME • Sept. 11, 1996

Vincent Hallowell, 44, pleaded guilty to conspiracy for burning a cross at a black family's residence in June.

Eastport, ME • Oct. 4, 1996

Nathan B. Burse, 17, was charged with a hate crime for allegedly attacking a Native American in September.

Detroit, MI • Nov. 6, 1996

Mark Steenbergh was charged with assault and ethnic intimidation for allegedly using a racial slur and choking a black youth in September.

Grand Haven, MI • Sept. 16, 1996

Richard Louis Steenhagen, 20, and Travis Michael Nadeau, 19, were sentenced to one year in jail for burning a cross in a black man's yard in June.

Grand Rapids, MI • Nov. 7, 1996

Michael Slingerland, 26, was sentenced to two years' probation and 100 hours of community service in the inner city after being convicted in September of yelling racial slurs at four black youths last spring.

Charlotte, NC • Sept. 4, 1996

Zachary Scott Pearson, 21, and Jarrod Greg Starnes, 20, were charged with conspiracy after allegedly leaving threatening messages at two churches in April and May.

Charlotte, NC • Oct. 9, 1996

A 13-year-old girl was sentenced to a year of probation and ordered to perform 20 hours of community service for burning a black church in June.

Waynesville, NC • Oct. 31, 1996

Leonard Hayes, Martin King, Alfred Smith and Eugene Smith were charged with violating federal criminal civil rights laws for allegedly burning two crosses at a biracial couple's residence in December 1995.

Whiteville, NC • Oct. 28, 1996

A black man, Curtis Gilbert, 32, was sentenced to 20 months in jail and ordered to pay restitution to a black church for burning a school owned by the church in May.

Greensboro, NC • Oct. 9, 1996

James Edmund Cook, 51, was charged with intimidation for allegedly sending a Klan photo to a black employee at a store.

**Burlington County, NJ
Sept. 25, 1996**

Jeffrey Harvey, 21, and Jason Gancarz, 19, were charged with criminal mischief, bias harassment and conspiracy for allegedly committing a series of harassing incidents against blacks, including carving a swastika in a cornfield in August. Ryan Kennedy, 19, was arrested in connection with the harassment campaign.

New Hanover, NJ • November 1996

Reported Skinhead Jeremy South, 21, was charged with murder for allegedly killing a white youth in January and a white man in November.

Ocean City, NJ • Nov. 22, 1996

Two high school students were charged with theft and disorderly conduct for allegedly replacing the American flag with a Confederate flag in a bias-motivated incident.

Bronx, NY • Oct. 3, 1996

John Chessari, 18, was arrested on defacing public property charges for

allegedly spray-painting anti-Semitic graffiti at an apartment complex.

Brooklyn, NY • Oct. 21, 1996

Reported Latin Kings gang member Christian Pacheco, 21, was sentenced to 25 years to life in prison for the murder of a dark-skinned Hispanic man he believed to be black. Hector Perez, 28, and Suriel Esteban, 21, were each sentenced to 20 years to life in prison and Hector Gonzalez, 20, was sentenced to 15 years to life in prison in connection with the murder.

Brooklyn, NY • November 1996

Joseph Charest, 19, was sentenced to seven to 21 years in prison after he pleaded guilty in October to attempted murder for a series of bias attacks targeting Asians and Hispanic immigrants in September 1995.

Brooklyn, NY • Dec. 24, 1996

Two Hasidic men, Josef Prus, 39, and Eli Rogatsky, 21, were convicted of third-degree attempted assault for beating a black man in May. They were found not guilty of second- and third-degree assault.

Cortlandt, NY • December 1996

A 11-year-old boy was arrested on graffiti and aggravated harassment charges for allegedly painting swastikas at a playground in November.

Long Island, NY • Oct. 18, 1996

Frank Gabrielson, 19, pleaded guilty to civil rights violations for burning a cross at a black family's residence in June.

Mamaroneck, NY • Sept. 21, 1996

A 13-year-old boy was charged with criminal mischief and making graffiti after allegedly painting swastikas throughout a community.

Monroe, NY • Nov. 23, 1996

Police officer Andrew Schlagler, 25, was arrested for aggravated harassment after allegedly plastering racist and neo-Nazi stickers, including stickers from the White Aryan Re-

sistance, at a bar. Schlagler was suspended from the police force.

New Rochelle, NY • Sept. 24, 1996

John P. Condon, 25, and Christian Sundahl, 23, pleaded not guilty to second-degree aggravated harassment for allegedly yelling racial epithets and pushing a black man.

New Rochelle, NY • Oct. 28, 1996

A white man, Robert Harrington, 40, was sentenced to three to nine years in prison for the racially motivated shooting of a black man at his residence in August 1995.

Port Chester, NY • Nov. 15, 1996

George Fowler Jr., 40, was sentenced to 60 days in jail, five years' probation and ordered to do 250 hours of community service for drawing anti-Semitic graffiti at a woman's residence in April.

Syracuse, NY • Sept. 27, 1996

Eural Warren, 21, was sentenced to seven to 21 years in state prison after being convicted of first-degree manslaughter for the beating death of a man during a racial incident in September 1995.

Uniondale, NY • Dec. 20, 1996

Frank Gabrielson, 19, and Javier Caballero, 17, were each sentenced to a year in prison for burning a cross at a black woman's residence in June.

Uniondale, NY • Dec. 24, 1996

Brian Levi, 19, was sentenced to six months in jail for burning a cross at a black woman's residence in June.

Westchester, NY • Aug. 15, 1996

Daniel Allen Vanbogaert, a 52-year-old white man, was charged with six counts of stalking, 35 counts of committing a hate crime by intimidation and five counts of committing a hate crime causing property damage for his alleged involvement in a string of hate crimes from October 1995 until July 1996.

White Plains, NY • Oct. 29, 1996

Richard D. DiGuglielmo, 31, pleaded not guilty to second-degree murder for allegedly killing a black man in a racially motivated shooting.

Akron, OH • Oct. 16, 1996

Joshua Rand and Aaron Hunt, both 19, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to violate the civil rights of a black family by burning a cross at their residence in August.

Cincinnati, OH • Oct. 17, 1996

John Stojetz Jr., 40, and Jerry Bishop, 29, pleaded not guilty to aggravated murder charges for their alleged part in the stabbing death of a black inmate in April.

Cleveland, OH • November 1996

David D. McKay, 18, pleaded guilty to conspiring to violate the civil rights of a black family after placing a cross in their yard in July.

Muskogee, OK • Oct. 29, 1996

Two white men, James Woodlee, 29, and his cousin, Gary Woodlee, 28, were convicted of civil rights violations for yelling racial slurs, chasing and shooting into the car of three black men in June 1994. A third white man, John Vandever, 23, was acquitted of civil rights violations. All three were acquitted of conspiracy charges, but a fourth defendant, Robert Kinslow, pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge in the incident.

Tulsa, OK • Dec. 13, 1996

Skinhead James Dodson Vieffhaus, 27, a reported leader of the National Socialist Organization of Oklahoma, was charged with conveying false information about a bomb threat. Authorities found neo-Nazi literature and bomb-making materials at his residence.

Eugene, OR • Sept. 10, 1996

Sherry Armstrong was sentenced to 130 months in prison for conspiring to defraud an insurance company by claiming to be a vic-

tim of an anti-Semitic arson at her residence in August 1994. Her husband, Lee, 41, and friend Clarence Davenport, 37, were each sentenced to 117 months in prison in the incident.

Portland, OR • Oct. 31, 1996

Reported neo-Nazi Skinhead Troy A. Harlow, 25, pleaded guilty to conspiring to deny constitutional rights for burning a cross at a black man's residence in June.

Meadville, PA • Nov. 18, 1996

Two white men Bradley Braden, 35, and Timothy Braden, 29, were convicted of kidnapping, conspiracy to commit kidnapping and recklessly endangering another person after forcing a black man to jump from a bridge in March. They were acquitted of ethnic intimidation. Timothy Braden was also convicted of making terroristic threats.

Newton, PA • Dec. 13, 1996

Richard Daniel Hudson, 18, and two 17-year-olds were charged with ethnic intimidation, vandalism and lesser charges for allegedly breaking a window at a Jewish family's residence to destroy its menorah.

Philadelphia, PA • Nov. 7, 1996

Stephen Leo Jr., 19, was sentenced to 18 to 36 months in jail for a May incident in which he and another man yelled anti-gay slurs and beat a man they believed to be gay. Kevin Zawojski, 17, was sentenced to 29 to 58 months in jail in the incident.

Frederick, PA • Oct. 22, 1996

Two youths were charged with ethnic intimidation, institutional vandalism and criminal mischief for allegedly committing a string of vandalisms at a Jehovah's Witness temple in September.

Charleston, SC • Dec. 9, 1996

Former Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan leaders Hubert "Herbert" Rowell, 50, and Arthur

A. Haley, 51, pleaded guilty to conspiracy for their part in conspiring to burn a black church and a migrant camp in 1995.

Manning, SC • Nov. 22, 1996

A white couple, Benjamin Mims, 63, and Betty Mims, 44, were convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the January attack on a black youth at their residence. They were found not guilty of second-degree lynching.

Pellon, SC • Nov. 18, 1996

Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan members Joshua Grant England, 18, and Clayton Edwin Spires, 25, were indicted on three counts of attempted murder or assault and battery with intent to kill, possession of a firearm during the commission of a violent crime, criminal conspiracy and violation of the seat belt law for allegedly shooting into a nightclub and injuring three blacks in October.

Sioux Falls, SD • Dec. 10, 1996

Neo-Nazi Skinhead Sean Michael Haines, 19, was arrested and held on two counts of grand theft for allegedly having stolen weapons in his car. Haines was also questioned in the January triple murder of an Arkansas gun dealer, his wife and daughter.

Dallas, TX • Oct. 21, 1996

Gary Wayne Stouard, 40, was sentenced to nine years and three months in prison, ordered to pay restitution and placed under six years of supervision after his release for burning a black family's residence in March.

Houston, TX • Oct. 11, 1996

Chris Lewis was sentenced to 15 years in prison for the 1994 slaying of a gay man. Terrance Perro was sentenced to life in prison.

Charlottesville, VA • Dec. 16, 1996

Chad Turner Depasquale, 22, was charged with malicious wounding and robbery for allegedly kidnapping and beating a gay man in

November. Billy Ray McKethan, 18, was charged with malicious wounding, robbery and abduction and Joseph Cane Breedan, 17, was charged with abduction, robbery and malicious wounding.

Lynchburg, VA • Sept. 3, 1996

John Dillinger, 23, and Jeffrey Kelley, 21, received suspended sentences and were ordered to perform 10 hours of community service for harassing and yelling anti-gay epithets at a man in July.

Burlington, VT • Nov. 5, 1996

Shawn P. Stevens, 17, was charged with simple assault for allegedly using anti-gay epithets and punching a high school student in September.

Everett, WA • Nov. 14, 1996

Skinhead Randy Rojas, 20, was arrested in connection with the beating of a Hispanic youth in September 1995.

Tacoma, WA • November 1996

Jonathan Metz, 18, admitted to painting racist and anti-Semitic graffiti targeting Jews, gays, blacks, Mormons and Asians at the University of Puget Sound.

Appleton, WI • Oct. 21, 1996

Willard A. Maass, 28, was sentenced to six months in jail for the 1994 beating of a gay man.

Elkhorn, WI • October 1996

Self-proclaimed white supremacist Jason L. Pagliarini, 19, was sentenced to 10 years in prison and 15 years' probation in connection with a June crime spree that included burglary and gun theft.

Fond Du Lac, WI • Oct. 8, 1996

Reported Skinheads Kirby J. Hull, 23, Michael P. Brester, 18, Michael D. Rumbuc, his brother, David, 17, and two boys, 15 and 16, were charged with a hate crime for allegedly yelling racial slurs and hitting a Hispanic youth and a black woman.

Waukesha, WI • Nov. 19, 1996

George Melcher, 18, was charged with criminal damage to property and a hate crime for allegedly spray-painting racist graffiti at a black church in October. A 15-year-old was placed on one year of county supervision in the vandalism.

LEAFLETING

Contra Costa, CA • Sept. 22, 1996

Racist and anti-Semitic fliers from the World Church of the Creator were left at several residences during a Jewish holiday.

La Jolla, CA • August 1996

Tom Metzger's "WAR" newsletter was left at several residences.

Clearwater, FL • November 1996

Anti-Semitic fliers from the Christian Educational Association were left at several businesses.

Port St. Lucie, FL • October 1996

Copies of Ed Fields' racist publication "The Truth At Last" were left at residences.

Macomb, IL • Sept. 21, 1996

Klan fliers and copies of the Christian Defense League newspaper were left at several residences.

**Johnson County, IN
September 1996**

Copies of "The Truth At Last" were distributed.

Lewiston, ME • Oct. 9, 1996

Anti-Semitic literature was left at Bates College.

Ferndale, MI • December 1996

Neo-Nazi literature from the European American Educational Association was left at several residences.

White Bear Lake, MN • Nov. 28, 1995

Anti-Semitic and racist literature was left in mailboxes.

Glassboro, NJ • Oct. 8, 1996

Racist and anti-Semitic literature from the Adolf Hitler Free Corps

was left on several cars at Rowan College.

Carson City, NV • Sept. 21, 1996

Anti-Semitic fliers from the World Church of the Creator were left on cars.

Bethlehem, PA • Dec. 8, 1996

Racist fliers with references to the Ku Klux Klan were posted in a neighborhood.

Kirkwood, PA • Nov. 23, 1996

Neo-Nazi literature from the Adolf Hitler Free Corps was distributed.

Morton, PA • Sept. 21, 1996

Racist literature from the International Keystone Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and the Adolf Hitler Free Corps was left at a residence.

Oxford, PA • Oct. 18, 1996

Racist and anti-Semitic literature from the Adolf Hitler Free Corps and the New Order was sent to a newspaper.

Oxford, PA • Nov. 16, 1996

Neo-Nazi literature from the Adolf Hitler Free Corps was left at a newspaper.

Springfield, PA • Oct. 20, 1996

Racist and anti-Semitic literature was left at residences.

Strasburg, PA • Sept. 27, 1996

White supremacist literature from the Adolf Hitler Free Corps was left at residences.

Austin, TX • Nov. 25, 1996

NSDAP-AO literature was distributed in a neighborhood.

**New Braunfels, TX
September 1996**

Copies of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan's newsletter "The White Patriot" were stuffed into newspaper tubes and left at several residences.

Pullman, WA • Sept. 9, 1996

National Alliance stickers were posted at Washington State University.

Kenosha, WI • Oct. 4, 1996

White supremacist literature was left on several cars at a high school.

RALLIES

Citronelle, AL • Oct. 26, 1996

Federation of Klans Knights of the Ku Klux Klan members, led by Grand Dragon Ricky Sides, held a rally.

Cottonwood, AL • Oct. 19, 1996

About 75 Klan members and supporters attended a rally held by America's Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Duncan Mills, IL • Sept. 29, 1996

The Federation of Klans Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, led by Imperial Wizard Ed Novak, held a rally.

Knox, IN • Sept. 28, 1996

About 35 members of the American Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, led by Imperial Wizard Rodney Stubbs, held a rally.

Peru, IN • Nov. 23, 1996

American Knights of the Ku Klux Klan members, led by Grand Dragon Brad Thompson, held a rally.

Brookville, PA • Sept. 1, 1996

Members of the International Keystone Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, led by Grand Dragon C. Edward Foster, held a rally.

Winnsboro, TX • Nov. 16, 1996

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan members, led by National Director Thom Robb and Grand Dragon Michael D. Lowe, held a rally.

CORRECTION

In the November issue of the *Intelligence Report*, Klanwatch reported that two Skinheads had been arrested for allegedly throwing a fire bomb at a residence in Franklin, N.C. In fact, the alleged bombing occurred in St. Petersburg, Fla., but the two men — John William Aumun, 26, and Victor Joseph Scinto, also 26 — were apprehended in Franklin. ▲

A MESSAGE TO CENTER SUPPORTERS

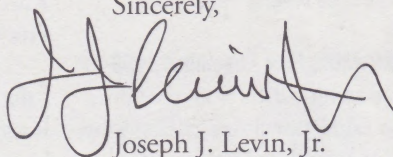
Dear Center Supporter,

The articles in this Winter 1997 *Intelligence Report* provide powerful reminders of the importance of your support of the Center's work for justice and tolerance. In it you will find:

- ▲ A review of anti-government activity and terrorism in 1996, including the FBI siege of the Freeman in Montana and the conviction of militia leader Ray Lampley, his wife and two others for plotting to blow up the Southern Poverty Law Center;
- ▲ A chilling account of the growing threat of biochemical terrorism by "Patriot" extremists;
- ▲ An insightful report by several of the nation's leading terrorism experts on the potential for anti-government violence in the United States.

Your tax-deductible support of the Southern Poverty Law Center's work helped make this issue of the *Intelligence Report* possible, and enabled the Center to send it to over 6,500 members of law enforcement nationwide. Thank you.

Sincerely,



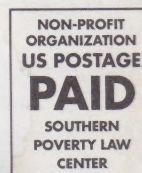
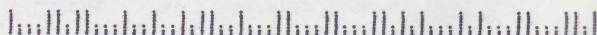
Joseph J. Levin, Jr.
President

P.S. When you have finished reading the *Intelligence Report*, I urge you to pass it on to members of local law enforcement who may not be receiving it, or to community groups which may benefit from the information it contains.



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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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